. Amusements.

RYAN HALL
Monday, Feb. 3d,
FOLLOWING EVENING
and Week of the Splendid Success and
ORDINARY MAGIC TRIUMPH
—OF—
PROFESSOR ANDERSON,
PROFESSOR ANDERSON,
PROFESSOR ANDERSON,
PROFESSOR ANDERSON.
AND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Plethora of Novelties
The unaccountable Clairvoyance of
MISS ANDERSON
the SENSATION OF CHICAGO. ... every evening. ... One can discover ... Convalescence and reappear...
MISS FLORA ANDERSON,
Great Bio-Dynamic Experiment, or the
MYSTERY OF THE ROPE
BY MR. J. H. ANDERSON, JR.
Remember the Last Six Nights.
Performance Saturday, Feb. 8th, at 2 P.M.
... open each evening at 7¾. Commencing at ... Cents. Children 25 Cents. Reserved ... at the box-office daily from 10 until 5, ... after the entertainment, and also the ... Canal street omnibuses.

McVICKER'S THEATRE
Madison street, between State and Dearborn ... o'clock. ....Curtain rises at ...
... of the celebrated Authoress and Actress
MATILDA HERON,
... present to a Chicago audience her NEW ... HOME PLAY, which has been ... and enthusiasm of the crowds ... in Boston to be the GREAT ... MODERN TIMES,
THE BELLE OF THE SEASON;
OR, FINDING THE LEVEL.
... will be presented with every regard ... NEW SCENE, appropriate scenery, includ... view of
Niagara Falls by Moonlight,
... WHITTAL, in which will be presented the ... effect of the RISING OF THE MOON, ... FICENT FURNITURE AND APPOINTMENTS ... from the establishments of F. ... 121 Lake street, and D. B. Fisk, No. ... street.
... Upperton, Matilda Heron, Edwin ... Myers, Molly Hardtoll, Miss Jennie Hight ... Mr. McVicker.
The performance will conclude with a
DANCE BY MISS JENNIE HIGHT
RETURNED FROM THE WAR
THE GREAT WESTERN BAND
returned from the war, and increased the ... members with the best artists of the West ... happy to receive orders from their friends ... in general, at their office, Room No. ... Block, on Randolph street, between ... streets.

MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY,
Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison ... at all times for beginners. ... CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday, ... allowed as visitors. Assembly every ... for scholars and Friends, and no persons ... those introduced by scholars.

Wanted.

WANTED—To exchange, ... acres of Land in Wisconsin, and some cash, ... Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, or Clothing. ... "Tribune office, Chicago."

WANTED—A medium sized House, completely furnished for house keeping ... 1st of May next, or furnished rooms ... where a private table will be furnished. ... P. O. Box 6186.

WANTED—To rent, sell or exchange for a stock of goods, a Hotel in ... the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. ... lately finished and fronts 36 feet on ... two stories high. ... will be given. Address the undersigned ... Marshall County, Illinois. E. R. HURLBUT.

WANTED—A Furnished Room ... suit of rooms, centrally located. ... Box 468, Chicago.

WANTED—To buy 2,000 D... in lots not less than 100, for which ... market price will be paid. Address Post Office ...

WANTED—To Exchange the ... Horses, one Light Democratic Wagon, ... one Sleigh, for House and Lot ... would exchange for some well improved ... would be willing to pay the difference ... Post Office Box 6164.

WANTED—To Trade one-th... forty acres of land situated near ... BRIGHTON FAIR GROUNDS, ... City Limits for a desirable Residence ... and Lot in the city. South side preferred ... paid in cash. Difference ... Drawer 6155, Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—A few more ... will be received in the 18th ... U. S. A. ... of rifle uniforms furnished ... good board and lodging. Time ... three years and the highest pay ... Apply to CAPTAIN THOMAS ... No. ... Clark street, under the ...

WANTED—Employment ... American, English, Irish, Scotch, German ... servants, with good city references ... Intelligence Office, No. 150 South Clark ... between Monroe and Madison streets. ... PRATT in Attendance.

WANTED—To all Seeking ... Employment.—Wanted, an Agent to canvass ... county in the Northwest. ... Every man employed ... for a Circular, giving full particulars ... three-cent stamp, to J. H. JOHNSON ... State and Randolph streets. Chicago.

COOPER WANTED.—Steady ... for one year, will be given to a good ... make Butter Tubs and Pork Barrels. ... E. W. WATERMAN, Wilmington.

CLERK WANTED—I want ... young man to attend store, sell provisions, ... produce, having from three to five hands ... spare for 6 or 12 months. Will pay ... for all that time or longer if party ... and not much book keeping. ... Merchant," P. O. Box 1373.

BEES WAX WANTED.—Having ... BEES WAX. ... small quantities, will find a cash purchaser ... KING & OWENS, ... No. ... Lasalle street.

PARTNER WANTED—With ... capital of from $5,000 to $15,000 in a ... business, already established. A rare ... excellent opportunity for a good business ... reference given and required. ... The business will be conducted ... purchasing and selling.

BUGGY WANTED.—Any ... having a first-class second-hand Top Buggy ... can find a cash customer by ... Box 4464, Chicago.

TWO HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED.—Agents wanted in every town ... J. Kohler's new improved ... Ladies' Dresses, Boys' Clothing, Suits ... copyright. Agents making from ... For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER, ... Metropolitan Block, or address P. O. ...

BRANCH FROM BROADWAY, NEW YORK.—All of
Lloyd's Great Military Map
—AT—
MANUFACTURERS PRICES.
... male or female, can make $5 per day ... Steel Plate Military Map and Gazetteer ... Southern States, five feet square, ... cents. Lloyd's $100,000 Steel Plate ... Map of Virginia, five feet square. ... by Gen. McClellan—worth $20 ... Lloyd's official Steel Plate Map of Missouri ... 25 cents. Lloyd's $3 Railroad ... copies of which have already ... their money returned if not satisfied ... upon receipt of price in ... stamps to pay postage. Address ... 124 Dearborn street, Chicago, ... P. O. Box 3352.
... supplied at large discounts. ... for samples.
... Lloyd's Maps are in English, ... and can be sent to foreign countries ... postage. ALL ORDERS FOR THE WEST ... TO THIS OFFICE.
... of the Correctness of Lloyd's Maps:
... OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Springfield, Dec. 11th, 1861.
... Chicago, Ill.: ... return you my thanks for a ... Military Map of the Fifteen Slave States ... undoubtedly a very valuable ... accurate and useful. I think very ... I remain, very respectfully, RICHARD YATES.

Safes.

BATTLE WITH FIRE.
... Stores Burned in Pennsylvania.
HERRING'S SAFES VICTORIOUS.
WELLSBORO, PENN., Dec. 21st, 1861.
HERRING & Co., New York.
... At the great fire, which occurred on the 18th of December last, my store ... entirely destroyed ... severely tested ... entire contents ... the complete ... of the owners. ... persons were ... through the entire conflagration ... day after the fire. ... was nearly as good as new. ... papers and money ... but one ... fortunate owner of another ... John R. ... Wm. ... "Herring's Patent Champion saved my books ... in safer money." I would ... WILLIAM ROBB.
... PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
... CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF ... Herring & Floyd's new patent ... the only metal which ... HERRING & CO., 40 State street.

Meeting of Stockholders.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO ... MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, Chicago, January 8th, 1862.
... and Milwaukee Railroad Company ... Meeting of the Stockholders of ... Railroad Company, will ... at the Office of the Company, ... TUESDAY, ... A. S. DOWNS.

CLARK'S INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL.
... clothing. Designed to ... Sold in Boston ... and New York. ...

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
Daily, delivered in city, per year $8.00
... per week 15
... per year 7.00
... per six months 4.00
Tri-Weekly, per year 4.00
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's, $1.00) 1.50
... .1.25
... .10.00
... and 1 to getter up of club 20.00
Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the above rate.
Money by Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1862. NUMBER 178.

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1862.

Gen. Halleck summarily orders the officers and employes of railroads and the faculty and students of the University of Missouri, to take the oath of allegiance.

The Senate will come to a vote on Bright's case to-morrow; and if estimates are correct, there will not be half a dozen in his favor.

Fort Pulaski has been invested by our troops on Tybee Island, and the next news from that quarter will be that the fort has been abandoned or captured, and that an advance is being made on Savannah.

Senator Pomeroy of Kansas has asked for official information whether Gen. Lane is or is not to command the expedition from Leavenworth. He wants to know if private or supplementary orders were issued to Gen. Hunter, in conflict with the understanding had with Gen. Lane.

The various columns from Rolla, Tipton and Sedalia, headed towards Springfield, appear to be floundering about in the mud and making little or no progress. There must be as many as 25,000 men engaged in this movement for the capture of Gen. Price, but the time for their advance has been ill chosen.

CAIRO MOVEMENTS.

The expedition that has just left Cairo under General Grant numbers 22,000 men, and will, it is said, move up the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers for simultaneous attacks on forts Henry and Donelson. Gen. Grant left Cairo yesterday with the advance guard. Our correspondent exults in the prospect that there will be some big fighting to send ere many days.

THE CHICAGO SANITARY COMMISSION.

In another column will be found a statement of the operations of this body for the three months that have transpired since its organization. The figures demonstrate how great the work has been, and the need there was of such a central working association to receive and wisely distribute the charities of the public. The amount of relief that has been afforded to the sick and suffering soldier, has been in full proportion to the noble benefactions that have been poured in, in such large hearted abundance. But this noble work is only commenced. It is fair to assume that at least one tenth of the soldiers are in hospitals or on sick beds in tents and barracks, and their continuing wants are a constant appeal to the community for its most liberal charities. That the supplies are faithfully and honestly applied in the very manner that the donors desire, those who are acquainted with the operations of the Commission and its faithful agents, are perfectly satisfied. The public are assured that the only safe and reliable way of having contributions reach the wounded or sick soldier, is through the agency of the Sanitary Commission. A letter of acknowledgment from Major General Hunter, also in our columns to-day, will furnish evidence that the Commission is meeting the wishes of the public.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Illinois Central Railroad presents a strange contrast to every large and important thoroughfare in the country. It is emphatically the great North and South line from Lake Michigan to New Orleans and Mobile. The Company interested itself in the construction of the Mobile and Ohio, and the Mississippi Central roads, and within a few months after their completion, established a system of through bills of lading from St. Paul and Dubuque, on the Mississippi, and from Chicago to New Orleans. It shipped one hundred thousand barrels of flour, besides two or three million bushels of grain, with hay and other products, to the South last season.

The shipper at Dunleith attached the Illinois Central Company's receipt to his draft on his commission agent in the South. This draft was readily converted into money, for the Exchange on New Orleans was generally in favor of New Orleans; hence for a mere banker's commission of from ¼ to ½ per cent, the bill was at once converted into money. It was a mercantile arrangement, running nearly two thousand miles of inland transportation, which gave such an impulse to the Illinois Central Company's affairs last year. It is now completely paralyzed. The falling off in this month's receipts ($47,447.83-100ths) nearly *one hundred fifty thousand dollars*, is disheartening to the parties interested in this enterprise. No other road in the country has so large a stake in the opening of the Mississippi. It is a small loss to the State ($10,000) its per cent. on the gross earnings.

REPLY OF COX TO GURLEY.

Having published the criticism of Hon. J. A. Gurley on the "Anaconda plan" of conducting the war, it is only fair to publish the reply thereto, made by Hon. S. S. Cox. Our special dispatch states that Gen. McClellan furnished Cox with the material parts of his reply. The bulk of this speech, it will be perceived, consists of ridicule of his opponent's religious sentiments. What Mr. Gurley's sectarian views have to do with the management of the war, will puzzle plain people to divine. This style of argument may be satisfactory to Mr. Cox, but it is no answer to the facts and arguments adduced by Mr. Gurley. Ridicule and personal attack are the common resort of those who can offer nothing better.

Mr. Cox makes no attempt to explain why half a million of enthusiastic Union soldiers were held back from attacking the enemy during the beautiful months of November and December, and compelled to remain inactive until the winter rains and frosts broke up the roads and rendered advance impassible. Why was not this vast army permitted to go forward and assail the enemy? If it be true that Manassas cannot be stormed, as Cox asserts, why are two hundred thousand men kept idle on the Potomac? Cannot Washington be defended by a fewer number? Who believes that 200,000 soldiers behind their entrenchments are not amply sufficient to defend the capital against any force the rebels can bring to attack it? Why was not the other 100,000 men sent where they could do something? It is known that the rebels have detached strong reinforcements from their Potomac army, and sent them to Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina, to help resist Buell, Sherman and Burnside at bay. It is doubtful whether there are more than 100,000 rebel soldiers remaining in their fortifications at Centerville.

It cannot be explained away by Mr. Cox, or any other man: that the last campaign has been a wretched failure, and is so regarded in Europe and America. It is this alone that establishes the wisdom of the anaconda plan in the minds of mankind. The plan in Cox's coconaut will be ... at the close of his remarks, where he says that "he can *happily* announce that the confiscation bill can pass this House." Whether the war progresses rapidly or slowly, whether the Union is saved or lost, the property of the rebels, slaves included, is not to be touched by this Congress. He chuckles over this prospect with delight, showing that he is far more interested in the pecuniary welfare of the traitors than in the salvation of the Union. The apology offered for preventing Banks and Lander, with 40,000 men, from swooping down on Gen. Jackson's 12,000 rebels and capturing them, will not be sufficient to throw dust in the eyes of the public. How different has been the policy of Gen. McClellan from that declared by Secretary Stanton in his recent general order congratulating the troops in Kentucky on their splendid Mill Spring victory. Read it again: "The purpose of this war is *to attack, pursue and destroy the rebellious enemy*, and to deliver the country from the danger menaced by traitors. *Alacrity, daring, courageous spirit and patriotic zeal*, on all occasions and under every circumstance, are expected from the army of the United States."

BOTTOMLESS ROADS.

Secretary Stanton is impatient for a forward movement for all the columns of the Grand Army. He says he is going to see if he can't get the men out of their trenches. But while the mud along the borders of secessia continues to be hub deep it will be physically impossible for the army to advance. He must wait a few weeks longer with all the patience he can muster for the roads to dry. There is no help for it. If this man had been made Secretary of War three months ago, what a different state of things would now exist? During the dry, pleasant, and healthy months of November and December, he would have hurled the whole 500,000 Union soldiers on the rebels at all points. He would have directed them "to attack, pursue and destroy the rebellious enemy and deliver the country from the danger menaced by traitors," and if the West Pointers did not like this mode of dealing with their friends in secessia, they would be told to get out of the way and let more loyal men lead our gallant volunteers who felt no such qualms or scruples of conscience in doing their duty, and saving the Union. Our country would not be in its present jeopardy from European intervention, nor its treasury so near bankruptcy. It is very likely that the peculiar institution of the rebels would have been knocked somewhat out of joint in the collision between the opposing forces; but the new Secretary is not the man to have kept the army in their trenches during the magnificent campaign weather, to avoid such an occurrence. He has no veneration for the "Divine Institution," and no faith in snakes—"anacondas," or any other kind of serpent. He believes chiefly in fighting. Wherever you see the head of a rebel hit it, and don't stop for it to hit you, is Stanton's plan of warfare. He will soon be called an "Abolitionist," as is every man who is in favor of a vigorous and efficient prosecution of the war.

The Chicago *Journal* wilfully and meanly *lies* when it states that this "paper has all along advocated, and does still advocate, general emancipation by force of arms—freeing the slaves of the loyal Union men as well as of the rebels."

The TRIBUNE does no such thing, as its columns for the past nine months fully attest. The TRIBUNE advocates the confiscation of the *slaves of rebels*. Beyond this it has never gone, and it defies the *Journal* to show the contrary. It has always said that if loyal masters lost their slaves during the course of the war, they were entitled to fair and ample compensation. The TRIBUNE has declared over and over again that the slaves of loyal masters should not be interfered with; but if they got mixed up with the slaves of rebels, and thereby passed out of their hands, that the Government should pay full value to the losers of such slaves. It is the *rebels* we are after, not loyal men.

The *Journal* has got to be a meaner pro-slavery sheet than the *Times*. The latter is bad enough, but it does not stoop to the dishonest trickery of palpable misrepresentation of the position of its cotemporaries; nor does it pretend to be in favor of the confiscation of the slaves of rebels one day, and advocate pro-slavery doctrines the next.

The CHICAGO TRIBUNE, discouraged at the ill success of the attempt of its rampant faction to turn this war into one for the abolition of slavery, has now commenced the work of persuading its friends that unless the war is made an abolition war it is not their duty to pay the forthcoming tax assessments for the support of the Government.—*Chicago Journal.*

This is a specimen of the daily libels of the *Journal* against this paper. It dare not copy the article which it assails, because that would give the lie direct to its brazen assertions; but it prefers to deal in general misrepresentation, which style of controversy suits the calibre of that contemptible pro-slavery sheet better than anything fair or manly.

The Kansas Jayhawkers.

The Jayhawkers of Kansas are a pestiferous set, and now that Gen. Hunter has issued a summary proclamation against them which it is hoped will remedy the evil, some explanation is due lest a wrong construction be put upon his actions. The "Jayhawkers" are not Col. Jennison's men, nor should they be confounded with any of the Kansas volunteers. They are murderers and robbers, organized in strolling bands of from five to twenty, who plunder Union men and rebels alike—but mostly Unionists, since these are the wealthier people. They have all summer long kept the valley of the Missouri in a state of alarm, from Kansas City to Omaha. Some time since Gov. Saunders of Nebraska made a proclamation against them, and organized the militia particularly for the protection of the Territory. The authorities of the States of Iowa and Missouri have also taken action. And now that Gen. Hunter has come to the rescue, commanding these bandits to give up their arms and disband, it is to be hoped we shall hear no more of them. The following from the Leavenworth *Conservative* of last week gives a fair sample of their doings all summer:

The dwelling house of Col. A. G. Ege, now Sutler at the Fort, has been plundered by Jayhawkers. Col. Ege is a Union man whose faith has never been questioned. His estate was one of the finest in Kansas, but the robbers have not respected it. On Friday last they broke his furniture, destroyed his paintings, and left the house a ruin.

We wish Col. Ege could lead a force into his own county and make an end of these villains.

The 33d Indiana regiment, Col. John Coburn, which suffered such demoralization by the retreat from London, is now at Lexington, where the sick men (three-fourths of the regiment,) are rapidly recovering. Col. Coburn writes that the regiment will be fit for duty again in a few weeks. In this connection it may be stated that the retreat, for which Gen. Thomas suffered such handling by the press and public, was ordered from headquarters at Washington. The statement is made not only on the floor of Congress, but directly by authority of Gen. Thomas, through the Somerset correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*. This correspondent says General Thomas has shown an admirable temper in bearing so long the odium of a great mistake that was due to his superior officers rather than to himself. The country is gradually getting at the truth of our military bad management.

Opothleyoholo, Chief of the Creeks, and Aluktustenuke, Chief of the Seminoles, (both loyal,) had an interview with Gen. Jas. H. Lane, at Leavenworth, the day after Hunter's order was published, and expressed their great regrets that he was not to lead the expedition. They described the Indian country as full of corn and forage, and the Indians and negroes as only too anxious for the Federal troops to get along. We have already published a copy of the protest sent to Washington by these chiefs.

The number of troops at Smithland, Ky., at the mouth of Cumberland river, is about 6,000, and it has been reported that Gen. Benjamin M. Prentiss, former commandant at Cairo, will be assigned to the command at that point.

The Chicago Sanitary Commission—First Quarterly Report.

Three months having transpired since the organization of the Commission, the following summary will show its operations for the first quarter:

MONEY DONATIONS RECEIVED.

Tribune Company	$100.00
J. Young Scammon	100.00
Hugh T. Dickey	50.00
Henry Farnham	100.00
W. L. Newberry	50.00
W. B. Ogden	100.00
C. Beckwith	50.00
Edward S. Isham	20.00
J. H. Foster	10.00
Mark Skinner	50.00
New England Cong'al Church, Chicago	32.71
Dr. Tiffany's lecture	33.55
Ladies of Bloomingdale, Dupage Co	7.00
Ladies Soldiers's Aid Festival, Chicago	673.17
Mite Society of Shirland, Winnebago Co	6.00
Soldiers' Aid Soc. of Arlington, Bureau Co	11.06
Soldiers' Aid Soc. of Wilmington, Will Co	21.50
Soldiers' Aid Soc. of Paris, Oneida Co. N.Y. to pay back freights	3.00
Soldiers' Aid Soc. of Hadley, Mich., to pay drayage	.50
Soldiers' Aid Soc. of Pogago, Mich., to pay drayage	.50
Total amount of cash rec'd to Jan. 31	$1,414.80

In a few instances small amounts of money have been sent with boxes to pay freight, but not being used for that purpose, have been returned to the parties remitting. Such sums are of course omitted in the above summary of receipts.

The expenses of the Commission have been as follows:

To visits of inspection to camps and hospitals at Cairo, Bird's Point, Mound City, Paducah, &c., twice; at Ironton and regimental hospitals on the Iron Mountain Railroad, once; at Rolla and the regimental hospitals on the south-west branch of the Pacific Railroad, once; Jefferson City, Tipton, Syracuse, Otterville, Smithton, Sedalia, &c., once; St. Louis and vicinity, twice	$117.32
For salaries of distributing agent, clerk and labor at depot	201.51
For material to be made into shirts, drawers, &c	75.90
For expenses at depot for stove, coal, stationery, signs, small articles of furniture, nails, &c	53.38
For postage stamps, $35.24; printing circulars, report, labels, tags, &c., $51.20	86.44
For water beds, ordered and paid for	40.00
For rent of hall for Dr. Tiffany's lecture	20.00
For freight, $26 69; drayage, $116.04; express charges on boxes, $30.55	173.28
Total	$867.15
Leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer	$547.65

Weekly statements of all contributions of hospital supplies, &c., received by the Commission, have been regularly published. The following statement shows the manner of their disposal:

Sent to Cairo, Mound City, Paducah, Bird's Point, and vicinity	242 boxes.
Sent to Leavenworth, Kansas, for Maj. Gen. Hunter's command	10 "
Sent to Rolla, Ironton, Camp Curtis, Cape Girardeau	12 "
Sent to St. Louis by special direction of donors	22 "
Sent to Tipton, Otterville, Smithton, Sedalia	57 "
Sent to Washington, D. C., Springfield, Ill., by order of donors, 1 box each	2 "
Sent to Palmyra, St. Joseph, Mo., Elizabethtown, Louisville, Ky., by order of donors	17 "
Packed, marked and waiting ability of railroad to transport for Lane's troops, at the General's request	50 "
Total	412

The average value of the contents of the boxes estimated at $60 each.

The boxes thus forwarded contained as follows:

Quilts	518	Flannel shirts	1,123
Comfortables	1,381	Flannel drawers	1,539
Bed-sacks	257	Bed shirts	1,088
Blankets	1,599	Socks, pairs	1,373
Sheets	4,515	Slippers, pairs	895
Pillows	5,081	Dressing gowns	478
Pillow cases	6,845	Handkerchiefs	613
Pillow ticks	96	Mittens, pairs	289
Cushions and small pillows	2,111	Towels	2,938
Cotton flannel shirts	1,260	Dried fruit, lbs	3,817
" drawers	1,280	Jellies, lbs	547
Cotton shirts	1,534	Sago, farina, &c., lbs	292
		Domestic wine, bot.	304

Also large quantities of bandages, compresses, lint, eye shades, nightcaps, pin cushions, combs, soap, yarn, cheese, tea, sweet butter for hospitals, cups, bowls, spoons, &c., There has also been sent a very large amount of reading matter—books, magazines, religious and illustrated newspapers, pamphlets, &c.

The Commission has also, in addition to the above, sent to Camp Douglas 78 comfortables, 63 sheets, 118 pillow cases, 104 pillows, 16 pairs socks, 76 shirts, 18 pairs drawers, 17 lbs jellies, 2 pieces carpet, 12 lbs dried fruit, 4 bottles wine, box of medicines valued at $36 (the generous gift of Messrs. J. H. Reed & Co.), 3 dressing gowns, 13 handkerchiefs, 14 pin cushions, 4 bed-sacks, 2 pairs slippers, besides bandages, compresses, bundles of old linen and cotton, and a considerable amount of reading matter.

It will be noticed that the attention of this Commission has been largely directed to the hospitals in and about Cairo, and that a very considerable portion of the supplies have been sent to that point. When the Commission was first organized, delegations of its members visited the various points to which its attention would naturally be first directed, and after conference with the Sanitary Commission in St. Louis—which avowed its intention and ability to meet all the necessities of the army west of the Mississippi—the special duty of protecting the sanitary interests of the troops at Cairo, Paducah and neighboring posts seemed very clearly to devolve upon the Chicago organization. To this work, therefore, the Commission has addressed itself, and feels warranted in stating that such provision has been made as to supply all the relief needed up to the present time at that point. In this connection it is proper to refer to the magnanimous spirit evinced by the officers and employes of the Illinois Central Railroad, towards the Commission, extending to it every needed facility and courtesy. In an especial manner are the thanks of the charitable public due to the President of the road, W. H. Osborne, Esq., through whose thoughtful and active aid the Commission has not only been enabled to forward its supplies without loss of time or property, but its attention has been suggested to points needing early and large relief—his valuable contributions enforcing his good suggestions.

Operations so large and extended necessarily involve considerable expenditure of time and money. The correspondence is of course very large. Letters of inquiry are almost countless. Not a box comes that is not accompanied by letters calling for replies. Every box sent calls for a like correspondence. Take as an illustration the case of a single box: First comes a letter of inquiry that needs to be answered. Next comes advice of the shipment of the box, which is acknowledged. When the box arrives its receipt is reported to the donors. Finally, when it is forwarded to camp or hospital, the contributors are again advised in order that they may have the satisfaction of knowing of the final disposition of their benefactions. The item of drayage is very large, amounting not unfrequently to two dollars a day. By the patriotic liberality of the railroads centering here, the freight over their lines is remitted, but back charges incurred on connecting roads and at warehouses, accompany a large proportion of the boxes received. The Express companies, with a like praiseworthy spirit, transport for half-rates, but of course on the bulky packages sent by them the charges are frequently large. By the prompt kindness of our merchants and others, many of the wants of the Commission, such as boxes, nails, &c., &c., have been to a considerable extent supplied, and yet the expenses in this direction are heavy and increasing.

The thanks of the Commission and the community are in an especial manner due to the generous hearted gentleman (I. H. Burch, Esq.) through whose ready benevolence the depot for supplies occupied by the Commission, so advantageously positioned, has been furnished free of rent. To the same gentleman the Commission is indebted for storage room for its boxes, without the advantage of which it would have been greatly embarrassed.

In order to ensure the honest distribution of the benefactions entrusted to the Commission, it was found necessary at the outset to secure responsible agents at the points of distribution, through whom the Commission could act and feel assured that the charity of the public would not be perverted. Thus far this end has been accomplished. No case of the perversion of the contents of a single box by any person acting as the agent for, or on behalf of, the Commission has ever occurred, so far as any member of the Commission knows or believes. Had it been otherwise the fact could hardly have escaped discovery. It is with great chagrin that the Commission has heard of rumors set afloat in the country at large charging that the agents of the Commission have been peculating and perverting the supplies furnished them for distribution, appropriating and selling in quantities. These rumors are not only wholly false, but are evidently originated by designing parties for the purposes of fraud. It is a well known fact that the indiscriminate charity poured out so lavishly by the public during the last summer and fall for the benefit of the suffering soldier, failed to reach the object for whom it was intended, because there was no one to watch for its safe transmission and application. The unscrupulous and the dishonest, who made no inconsiderable gain from this source, cannot but regard the watchfulness and care of the various Sanitary Commissions and their agents with great disgust, and are doubtless active in propagating charges which their own faithlessness has taught them how to originate and render plausible.

For the large amount of work done, and good accomplished, the Commission feel that the expenditure has been inconsiderable. Conscious at the outset that the actual money likely to be received would be small, it has husbanded every cent with religious care. Several strong appeals have been made to it for the bestowal of present relief in quarters foreign to its objects, but though appealing to sympathy and properly challenging the local charities of the city, the Commission with a conscientious determination to devote sacredly the charities entrusted to its care to the specific purpose for which they were intended, has with regret declined in all such cases to extend aid.

To the gentlemen who have so promptly and generously responded in every instance to the personal appeals made to them by the commission for the necessary funds to carry on its work, the thanks of the Commission, and the public it serves, is due. To the noble hearted ladies who have rendered it such timely aid in placing at its disposal the handsome results of the late soldiers' aid festival, the Commission feels that the obligations of Community should be returned.

To the spontaneous and large hearted liberality of the christian women of the northwest —the devoted and patriotic ladies of the countless towns, villages and communities in our own State, in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, and even in far-off Pennsylvania, New York and New England, whose ceaseless contributions have been flowing with such princely profusion to the sick and suffering soldier, as evidenced by the grand total of the transactions of this and other similar organizations, the Commission points with patriotic pride.

But the work has not terminated. It is but reasonable to estimate that ten per cent. of our troops are on the sick list constantly. If there are 30,000 troops at Cairo and vicinity, three thousand of them may be fairly counted on as reported sick. The waste and consumption of supplies in camps and hospitals is enormous—almost beyond belief. The necessity is laid upon community to keep supply necessary for the salvation of the sick soldier abundant, and as with the opening of the campaign in the spring, there is likely to be a large and sudden demand for additional supplies of all kinds, the Commission trust that not only there may be no ebb of the charities of the public, but on the contrary, that they may swell with an ever increasing flow until the full extent of the want shall be amply supplied.

THE LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

GEN. GRANT'S EXPEDITION.

Destined up Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers.

Numbers 22,000 Men.

MOVEMENTS IN WESTERN MISSOURI.

Gen. Davis's Column Stuck in the Mud.

Other Columns Advancing on Springfield.

IMPORTANT ORDER OF GEN. HALLECK.

"HOME GUARDS" IN CONGRESS.

THE HUNTER-LANE IMBROGLIO.

REPORT TO BE MADE ON LAKE DEFENSES.

Threatened Attack on Savannah.

FORT PULASKI INVESTED

Privateers to be Held as Prisoners of War.

Reported Attack on Roanoke Island.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1862.

Fort Pulaski is now thoroughly invested. Gen. Sherman is in daily receipt of intelligence from the interior.

The privateersmen have been released and are to be held as prisoners of war.

Secretary Stanton expresses his opinion that Vodges and Corcoran will soon be released.

Secretary Chase, in his letter to the Committee on Ways and Means, says that he has great aversion to making anything but coin a legal tender in the payment of debts but it is at present impossible, in consequence of the suspension of the banks, to procure coin enough for disbursements; therefore, it is indispensable to resort to an issue of notes, and unless they are made a legal tender, discrimination will be made against them between those who give a cordial support to the Government and those who do not. "The Committee," he continues, "doubtless feel the necessity of accompanying this measure by legislation necessary to secure the highest credit as well as the largest currency of those notes. This security can be found, in my judgment, by proper provisions for funding them in interest-bearing bonds; by well guarded legislation authorizing banking associations with a circulation based on bonds in which notes are funded; and by a judicious system of adequate taxation, which will not only create a demand for the notes, but by securing prompt payment of the interest, raise and sustain the credit of our bonds. Such legislation, it may be hoped, will divest the legal tender clause of the bill of its injudicious tendencies, and secure the earliest possible return to a sound currency of coin and promptly convertible notes. I beg leave to add that various military operations, and unsparing retrenchment of all necessary expense will also contribute essentially to this desirable end."

Just before the adjournment to-night, Mr. Spalding read to the House a letter from Secretary Chase urging the immediate passage of the bill as a necessity for the treasury. He said he had drawn on the last installment of the November loan, and found that after paying it the banks would refuse to take treasury notes at par. In another note, written to-day, Mr. Chase says: "True, I came to a conviction of the necessity of the legal tender clause reluctantly, but I reached it decidedly, and now support it earnestly."

Brigadier Generals Meagher, Wadsworth, and Slocum, of N. Y., and Cooper of Md., are among the officers confirmed to-day. Assistant Secretary of War Tucker was not passed upon.

The War and not the Navy Department is responsible for Burnside's transports, which were purchased or chartered by Howland & Aspinwall for a commission of two and a half per cent. Burnside was originally destined for another destination; hence the excessive draught.

Senator Wilson's bill defining army pay and emolument will be reported from the Military Committee with slight amendment. An effort will be made to put it on its immediate passage.

Senator Bright will probably not be expelled till Wednesday. The death of Senator Harlan's child causes the postponement.

Fort Garland has been transferred from the Department of Kansas to New Mexico.

Senator Latham has received a dispatch stating that the California Legislature had unanimously voted to assume her portion of the war tax and pay in gold.

A combination of wood dealers has run up prices to $11 per cord. They now even refuse to sell.

Diplomatic advices from Europe are reported as favorable at the State Department.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Representatives of telegraphic interests now here have suggested to the Committee on Ways and Means their readiness to pay a tax on their messages and thus contribute to the support of the Government.

The chairman of the Ways and Means committee, Mr. Stevens, will endeavor to bring the House to a vote on the Treasury bill on Thursday.

Representative Hooper's speech to-day was listened to with marked attention, it being considered a clear exposition of the views of the Treasury Department on the financial question.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter to the Committee, says the general provisions of the bill seem well adapted to the end proposed; that the provision making notes legal tender was doubtless well considered by the Committee, and their reflections had conducted him to the same conclusion. He felt great fears as to making anything but gold and silver legal tender, but owing to the large expenditures and the bank suspensions, the provision is now rendered indispensable. The Secretary suggested amendments providing against counterfeiting, and directing the manner in which the notes are to be executed. The Secretary addressed a note to Mr. Spalding to-day, in which he says "immediate action is of great importance. The Treasury is nearly empty. I have been obliged to draw for the last installment of the November loan. As ... paid I fear the banks generally will refuse to receive United States Treasury Notes. You will see the necessity of urging the bill through without delay."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—An unaccountable error appears in yesterday's dispatch. Instead of privateers being released from Fort Lafayette, the order was to transfer them thither to the military authorities.

The Senate was in Executive session nearly five hours to-day. They confirmed 400 to 500 appointments and promotions.

Yesterday afternoon a flag of truce from Gen. Johnston reached the outposts of McDowell's division. The dispatches were brought by Col. Harrison, 2d Virginia cavalry. He was permitted to proceed no further. The sealed communication was brought to headquarters. Its contents have not yet transpired.

Gen. Stone will return to his command to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—It is known that a large number of Southern secessionists are in Canada, whose business it is to collect money from sympathizing friends, and to forward and receive dispatches from Europe and place them in such secret channels that they may reach their ultimate destination. It is not likely that such proceedings will be much longer continued.

Lieut. Colonel Sir P. Windham, lately commanding the Second Brigade of the Italian army, has been appointed Colonel of the Michigan regiment of Lancers.

So vast an army has been marshaled in this District, that no proper arrangements have been made for even a decent interment of those who die in our hospitals. This matter is under immediate consideration, and will receive the immediate attention of Congress.

The result of the examination recently instituted by the telegraph interests shows that the number of messages transmitted over all the lines during the past year was 2,800,000, yielding a total revenue of $1,522,000. Should Congress, in the next tax bill, impose three cents on each message, a little over $84,000 would be realized from that source, or 5½ per cent. on the aggregate amount of business.

[VIA NEW YORK.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The New York *Herald's* special Washington dispatch states that the Select Committee on the Defenses and Fortifications of the Great Lakes and Rivers, are prepared to make a report. They will recommend the erection of such fortifications at Mackinac as will make it the Gibraltar, as it is really the key of our Northwestern frontier. Their report will provide also for the establishment of a Naval Depot and National Armory upon Lake Michigan, probably at or near Chicago, so that preparations be immediately made for the accumulation of the necessary arms and munitions to arm the whole of the American vessels engaged in the commerce of the Northwestern Lakes. It is estimated that there are in this trade 1,200 American vessels to 200 British, and 15,000 American sailors to 3,000 British. It is represented by the Committee that the majority of the population of the loyal States is west of the Allegheny Mountains, that the line of Lake coast exceeds the whole length of our Atlantic coast, and that the commerce on the lakes is greater than our whole foreign trade. To complete the defenses and render communication with all ports of the Northwest secure from interruption by a foreign foe, it will also be recommended that a military railroad shall be immediately constructed from the mouth of the Menomonee river, or Bay deNoquet on LakeMichigan, to Marquette on Lake Superior, and that a ship canal shall be built from Chicago to the Mississippi river. It is said that these recommendations have the approval of General McClellan. The report will be made on Tuesday.

The *Tribune's* Washington special states that letters continue to be received from eminent bankers favoring the legal tender bill.

There is no reason to believe that General Butler was assured before he left Washington that he should have a Major General's commission as well as the title. He will land several brigades at a point on the Southern coast not now occupied by Union soldiers. The capture will be more important than any yet made. Secretary Stanton insisted that Butler should have what he wanted, although McClellan disapproves it.

Fort Pulaski is now thoroughly invested. Gen. Sherman has daily reports of all that is done there, and will take the place when he chooses to attack.

The New York *Times's* dispatch says a movement is making at Washington, by members of Congress from the West and Northwest, headed by Frank Flair and Mr. Arnold, to have Gen. Sigel made a Major General. It will probably be successful.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, February 3, 12 A. M.—1862.

Twelve steamers laden with troops, in charge of Commodore Wash. Graham, left here this morning at 10 o'clock, to join a still larger force at another point. I can truly say that this has every indication of a genuine, active movement, and that something important will be accomplished. It may be looked for ere their return, or somebody will get hurt.

Gen. Grant and staff left last night on the W. H. Brown. Gen. McClernand and staff left on the steamer Alps. Gen. Paine is in command here, and Col. Morgan of the 10th Illinois remains in command at Bird's Point.

Large reinforcements are expected here during to-day and to-morrow.

The following is the new order for brigading troops:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 5.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CAIRO, }
CAIRO, February 1, 1861. }

For temporary government, the forces in this military district will be divided and commanded as follows, to wit:

The first brigade will consist of the 8th, 18th 27th, 29th, 30th and 31st regiments of Illinois volunteers, Schwartz's and Dresser's batteries, and Stewart's, Dollin's, O'Harnett's and Carmichael's cavalry; Col. R. J. Oglesby, senior colonel of the brigade, commanding.

The second brigade will consist of the 11th, 20th, 45th and 48th Illinois infantry, 4th Illinois cavalry, Taylor's and McAllister's artillery. (The latter with 4 siege guns.) Colonel W. H. L. Wallace commanding.

The 1st and 2d brigades will constitute the 1st division of the district of Cairo, and will be commanded by Brigadier General John A. McClernand.

The 3d brigade will consist of the 8th Wisconsin, 49th Illinois, 25th Indiana, four companies of artillery, and such troops as are yet to arrive; Brig. Gen. E. A. Paine, commanding.

The 4th Brigade will be composed of the 10th, 16th, 22d and 33d Illinois and the 10th Iowa infantry; Houghtaling's battery of light artillery; four companies of the 7th and two companies of the 1st Illinois cavalry; Col. Morgan commanding.

General E. A. Paine is assigned to the command of Cairo and Mound City, and Colonel Morgan to the command at Bird's Point.

By order of

U. S. GRANT,
Brigadier General Commanding.
JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

A subsequent order places Gen. E. A. Paine in command at Cairo and these dependencies.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Sunday Night, Feb. 2, 1862.

The grand expedition up the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers is about to start. The last of it moves in the morning. It will attack Forts Henry and Donelson. The force to be engaged is fully 22,000 men.

The military authorities will not permit any dispatches relating to the expedition to be sent.

Gen. Grant and staff left here to-night.

FROM MISSOURI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, February 3, 1862.

Two thousand people attended the sale of the secesh property to-day, and there was much competition for trophies of the seizures.

A teamster, belonging to Colonel Jeff. C. Davis's brigade, who came down last night on the Pacific Railroad, brings news from that command up to Friday night. It had progressed to about eight miles south of Versailles, on the Big Graver's Creek, and was almost hopelessly stuck in the mud. The roads were in fearful condition, and the baggage wagons were strung along the route for miles. The brigade is destined for Lebanon.

Madison Miller, formerly Captain in Blair's regiment, has been appointed Colonel of the 18th Missouri regiment.

All the goods seized from the possession of assessed secessionists were sold to-day, realizing a large sum. None of the property was bought in by late owners, except a library taken from D. H. Armstrong.

The following special order has been promulgated by Gen. Halleck. It applies to the State University at Columbia, Boone county, and refers to a bank, whose officers are known to be disloyal at heart. It is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, }
ST. LOUIS, February 2d, 1862. }

1st. The President, Professors, Curators and other officers of the University of Missouri, are required to subscribe the oath of allegiance prescribed by the sixth article of the State ordinance of Oct. 18th, 1861, and to file the same in the office of the Provost Marshal General in this city. Those who fail to comply with this order within the period of thirty days, will be considered as having resigned their respective offices, and if any one who so fails shall thereafter attempt to obtain pay or perform the functions of such office, he will be tried and punished for military offense. This institution having been endowed by the Government of the United States, its funds should not be used to teach treason or to instruct traitors. The authorities of the University should therefore expel from its walls all persons who, by word or deed, favor, assist or abet rebellion.

2d. The Presidents and Directors of all railroad companies in this State will be required to take and subscribe to the oath of allegiance, in the form, within the time, and under the penalties, prescribed in the preceding paragraph. They will also be required to file bonds for such sums as may be designated by the Provost Marshal General, that they will employ no conductors, engineers, station masters, or other agents, officers, or employes, who have not taken the oath of allegiance, and who are not loyal to the Union.

3d. No contracts will hereafter be made by Quartermasters or Commissaries in this Department with persons who do not take and subscribe to an oath of allegiance similar to that prescribed by the act of Congress, approved August 6th, 1861. Purchasing officers are prohibited from making purchases of persons of known disloyalty to the Government. Where articles necessary for the public service are held only by disloyal persons, and cannot be purchased of Union men, the fact will be reported to these headquarters, when the proper instructions will be given.

4th. All clerks, agents and civil employes in the service of the U. S. in this Department will be required to take and subscribe the oath prescribed by the aforesaid act of Congress. The attention of all military officers is called to this order, and any one who shall hereafter keep in the Government employment persons who fail to take said oath of allegiance, or who announce and advocate disloyalty to the Union, will be arrested and tried for disobedience of orders.

5th. It is recommended that all clergymen, professors and teachers, and all officers of public and private institutions for education, benevolence, business and trade, who are in favor of the perpetuation of the Union, voluntarily subscribe and file the oath of allegiance prescribed by the State Ordinance, in order that their patriotism may be known and recognized, and that they may be distinguished from those who wish to encourage rebellion and to prevent the Government from restoring peace and prosperity to this city and State.

By order of Major-General HALLECK.

N. H. McLEAN, Ass't Adj't Gen'l.

[To the Associated Press.]

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—Advices received last night by the train on the Pacific Railroad, state that the brigade of Gen. Davis was at Versailles, Morgan county, on Wednesday, proceeding, it is conjectured, to join Gen. Curtis, at Lebanon.

Gen. Palmer's brigade, at Lamine, is reported to be under marching orders for Kentucky.

Gen. Sigel left Rolla yesterday for Lebanon. The balance of his division will follow.

TIPTON, Mo., Feb. 2.—The division under Gen. Davis has been much retarded by muddy roads and swollen streams. Wagons and artillery have sunk axle deep. The Big Gravier, a stream ordinarily unimportant, was swollen beyond its bank, and two days were occupied in crossing. A sharp frost having set in on Thursday night, the roads will now support trains, and, if unimpeded by further obstacles, the column will advance rapidly.

Gen. Prentiss, with his command, is advancing on Lebanon, to combine with the forces under Gen. Davis.

Price, though so formidably menaced, shows no signs of falling back, and from present appearances, seems determined to give battle. Should he maintain his position, within two weeks Springfield will be the theatre of another bloody contest, such as has made that devoted place famous in the history of the war in Missouri.

SEDALIA, Mo., Feb. 3.—A commission appointed for the purpose by Gen. Pope have been sifting regiments at this point, and discharging all unfit for service.

A column moved off to-day under Col. J. W. Fuller of the 27th Ohio.

The telegram announcing the promotion of Col. Frank Steele to the rank of Brigadier-General was received with great satisfaction by all the troops here. They believe him prompt, safe, appreciative and brave, and will follow him on the march or in the field with great confidence and alacrity.

ROLLA, Mo., Feb. 2.—Reliable information from Lebanon says that Gen. Curtis is now in that place. The number of troops there is constantly increasing. It is doubtless his intention to remain at that place until all his forces arrive, which will be several days yet, as some of them have not started. A considerable number of them are under orders to march this morning, and probably within two or three days all those going will have departed. The roads between this place and Lebanon are almost impassable. Fifty teams are said to be this side of the Gasconade river, waiting for the water to subside.

There is a rumor, but not generally believed, that Price has recently been reinforced by 12,000 Confederate troops from Arkansas, and is preparing to give our army a hard fight.

The 3d Missouri cavalry are now nearly all here, but one or two companies remain to come up. This regiment is to be attached to Gen. Sigel's Division.

QUINCY & PALMYRA R. R.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

QUINCY, February 3, 1862.

Temporary bridges have been completed on the Quincy & Palmyra Railroad, and to-day one train of Government goods passed over going west. There are nearly 100 car loads here which will be shipped as fast as possible. Permanent structures, I understand, are to be built immediately in such manner that burning one part will not destroy the whole, in future.

GEN. JAMES H. LANE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LEAVENWORTH, February 3, 1862.

Gen. Lane will go into the service as soon as he buries his dead child, if he has to go in as a private.

[From the Quincy Whig, Friday evening.]

DEATH OF GEN. LANE'S CHILD.—Gen. Lane's infant son, who was attacked with scarlet fever at the Quincy House on Friday night, the 24th inst., died about midnight last night. His age was about one year. The afflicted mother starts in the morning with the remains of her child for Kansas, carrying with her the sympathies of many friends in this city.

FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST.

Heavy Firing Heard at Beaufort and near Roanoke Island.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The following communication has been received at the Navy Department from Capt. John Marston, dated steamer Roanoke, Hampton Roads, 1st:

"I have the honor to report the arrival during last night of the bark Gemsbock, from Beaufort. Captain Covendy informs me that on Tuesday, the 28th of January, he heard heavy firing in the rear of Beaufort, but says that he has no conjecture from whom it proceeded. Cavendy also reports that on Thursday, the 30th, while off Roanoke Inlet, he heard heavy firing in the direction of Roanoke Island, which leaves no doubt in my mind that Flag Officer Goldsborough is at work."

Gen. Lander Resigns, Disgusted at Being Held in Check by General McClellan.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

CUMBERLAND, Md., Feb. 2, 1862.

It is reported here that Gen. Lander has asked to be relieved of his command as General of this division, and that as soon as relieved, he will resign his commission.

It should be understood that the late retrograde policy in this division was in obedience to express orders from Gen. McClellan. It is very different from what Gen. Lander's antecedents would have led us to expect, and it is known that he disliked being thus compelled to adopt it. It is understood that Lander, at three different times, asked permission to advance on the enemy, and that he had already built flat boats at Cumberland before being reinforced, that he might march east and hold the Virginia shore, and enable Williams's brigade, now at Hancock, to cross the Potomac and join him in an attack on Jackson's rear. It is even reported that Lander has been very severely reprimanded by McClellan for pressing the plan to attack Jackson's force. It is known from competent sources that Lander feels himself aggrieved that the military authorities in Washington, supervising the telegraphs, should authorize the transmission of the statement that Lander had retreated on his own responsibility, and when McClellan was on the point of sending him reinforcements. The truth is, McClellan never informed Lander he was to be reinforced, and yet had to telegraph him positive orders, twice fell back on the railway, before Lander obeyed. Lander is still on the Virginia side of the Potomac, with no intention of crossing. About half of Jackson's force is reported still at Romney. The rest is near Winchester.

From Leavenworth—Preparations for the Expedition.

LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 3.—Commissioner Wm P. Dole had an interview on Saturday with the various Indian Chiefs, including two loyal Creeks and Seminoles. The Commissioner is prepared to aid the loyal Indians against the rebels, and the Chiefs agreed to take the field with their warriors.

Cols. Deitzler, of the Kansas First, and Jamison, of the Seventh, have been appointed acting Brigadier Generals.

The friends of Gen. Lane declare he will enter the military service if he has to serve as private.

Receipts of Arms at New York—Cavalry for Port Royal.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—It is stated that the first battalion of Massachusetts cavalry have left Annapolis for Port Royal.

The steamship Bavaria brought 2000 cases of arms containing 4000 sabres, and over forty-five thousand stand of arms, equipments, &c.

Specials state that the new hospitals at Washington have been completed and will be occupied in a few days.

Army Officer Shoots Himself.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 3.—Lieut. ..., U. S. A., stopping at the Oliver House, ... shot himself on Saturday. Supposed to be mortally wounded.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

SENATE.

Mr. WADE of Ohio presented a joint resolution from the Legislature of Ohio, instructing the members of Congress to use their efforts to secure such amendment of the naturalization laws as will grant naturalization to those of foreign birth who served during the war. Referred.

Mr. WADE introduced a resolution for a National Armory in the State of Ohio. Referred.

Mr. CHANDLER of Michigan presented resolutions from the Legislature of Michigan reaffirming loyalty to the Government and hatred of traitors, and asking the Government to speedily put down the insurrection; favoring the confiscation of the property of rebels, and asking that as slavery is the cause of the war, it be swept from the land.

Mr. HARRIS of N. Y. presented a petition from citizens of New York, asking that Congress take speedy measures to repeal the present Reciprocity Treaty between Canada and the United States.

Mr. HARRIS also presented resolutions from the Legislature of New York, asking a modification of the law for raising revenue, so that any amount may be raised by any State, by any mode of taxation except duties on imports, and that each State be allowed to assume the amount of tax, and assess for the payment, and collect the same according to its own laws, and by its own officers. Referred.

Mr. POMEROY of Kansas offered a resolution asking the Secretary of War for all orders in relation to the force in the military command of Kansas, and whether the same be commanded by Gen. Lane; and whether any change has been made in the military orders since Gen. Lane left the Senate to take charge of the force; and whether Gen. Hunter's order already published is in accordance with the orders of the War Department here. Laid over.

Mr. CHANDLER offered a resolution that the Committee on Commerce inquire into the expediency of immediately notifying Great Britain that the reciprocity treaty is not reciprocal, and that it be terminated at the earliest possible moment. Laid over.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, from the Committee on Patents, reported back the joint resolution appropriating $3,000 for the purchase of cotton seed for general distribution, with an amendment appropriating $1,000 for the purchase of tobacco seed. The amendment of the Committee was adopted and the resolution passed.

Mr. ANTHONY of R. I. offered a resolution that the Committee on Patents inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to aid in the experiment of manufacturing flax as a substitute for cotton. Adopted.

Mr. JOHNSON of Tenn. moved to take up the bill providing for the construction of a military railroad in the States of Kentucky and Tennessee. Disagreed to.

Mr. COWAN of Pa. offered a joint resolution relative to the lake and river defences of Pennsylvania. Referred.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. LOVEJOY of Illinois offered the following:

WHEREAS, It has been learned in this House that five Illinois regiments did, on learning the contents of the Report of Secretary Cameron, lay down their arms in token of their refusal to fight for the same; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Conduct of the War inquire into the alleged fact, and report the same to Congress.

Mr. FOUKE of Illinois desiring to discuss the subject, it went over under the rules.

On motion of Mr. BAKER of N. Y. it was resolved that the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads be required to enquire into the propriety of establishing by law a system for the free receipt and delivery by postmen of all mail matter in cities containing upwards of 10,000 inhabitants, in conformity with the admirable and economical postoffice system of the principal cities of Europe.

The House then proceeded to act on the Senate's amendment to the House bill making appropriations for completing the defenses of Washington, which amendment provides that no volunteers or militia in any State shall be mustered into the service on any ground on condition that their service shall be confined within the limits of any State or vicinity, and if any volunteers or militia have thus been mustered into service, they shall be discharged.

A running discussion followed, in which it was maintained on one side that a home guard was necessary in Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland, official provision having already been made to that end; and on the other, that no troops had a right to ask for special privileges, but all should be placed on the same footing. The House finally disagreed to the above Senate amendment by a vote of 55 against 86.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Treasury Note Bill.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM made a speech on the subject.

Adjourned.

Zollicoffer's Staff Officers.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 3.—Capt. H. M. Fogg, of Nashville, a member of Zollicoffer's staff, who was wounded near Somerset, is dead.

Maj. Cliff, surgeon of Zollicoffer's Brigade, taken prisoner at Somerset, is here and will be sent to Bowling Green on Tuesday, to be exchanged. It is thought that Gen. Buell will arrange for the exemption of all surgeons from arrest hereafter.

From Boston—Gone in Chase of the Sumter.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—The new gunboat Kearsarge has sailed from Portsmouth, it is said, in search of the pirate Sumter.

Several vessels are loading with horses and munitions of war for Butler's expedition.

Norfolk Hears Some Heavy Firing.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 2.—A flag of truce was sent to Craney Island to-day, but it brought back no passengers or papers.

The crew of the rebel boat report that heavy firing had been heard at Norfolk during the past two days.

Arrived from California.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall, with California treasure, is below, detained by a heavy snow storm.

Death of Prof. Larned.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 3.—Wm. A. Larned, an esteemed professor in Yale College, died in a fit this evening.

Pennsylvania Southern Expedition.

It has been related in the telegraph that Gov. Curtin, of Penn., had urged the Government to make up a new Southern expedition from Pennsylvania troops now in camp, and the Harrisburg papers say that the plan is likely to be adopted. The troops will be concentrated near Philadelphia, and there brigaded and drilled, while ships are getting ready to take them to Port Royal or the Gulf. The columns will consist of the following troops:

INFANTRY.

Col. J. M. Campbell, 54th	850
Col. S. A. Meredith, 56th	850
Col. Jos. H. Wilson, 101st	900
Col. F. L. Lehman, 103d	900
Col. M. Schlandecker 111th	900
Col. J. Richter Jones, 58th	850
Col. John F. Stanton, 67th	850
Col. Peter Lyle, 90th	850
Col. Peter Gregory, 91st	900
Total infantry	7,850

CAVALRY.

Col. R. R. Butler Price, Second	900
Frismuth's Battalion	400
Gallagher's Squadron	300
Total cavalry	1,600

ARTILLERY.

Col. C. Angeroth, Second	1,000
Ulman's Light Battery, from Williamsport	140
Wolf's Light Battery, from Lewisburg	120
Captain Seymour's Battery A, Fifth Regular Artillery	120
Total artillery	1,380
Total of all arms	10,830

The Negro in the Iowa Legislature.

A semi-secessionist member of the Iowa Legislature—the same man, we presume, that at the opening of the session offered an insolent resolution that at least one-half of the time be given to legislating for white men—introduced a bill, the other day, of which this is the abstract:

That no negro or mulatto shall be allowed to settle in this State without bringing a satisfactory certificate of his freedom, and filing with the Board of Supervisors a bond of $500 for good behavior; and that any negro or mulatto failing to comply with such regulation shall be hired out to the highest bidder for the benefit of the county; that any citizen harboring any such person shall be subject to a heavy fine; and that slaveholders shall have the right of transit across the State for their slaves.

Quite a sharp debate sprung up, lasting through the day, the Republican members giving the other side of the House a severe handling for their lack of good faith and good sense. Finally the bill was indefinitely postponed by 74 to 15.

There was a special election in the Accomac peninsula of Virginia, last week, for county officers and delegates to the Legislature, under an order of Gov. Peirpoint, at Wheeling. The vote polled was as largely Union as it was last winter secession.

Ex-Gov. Dennison of Ohio, has returned from a visit to Washington, and will resume the practice of law at Columbus. He disclaims all ambition for a seat in the Senate as successor to Wade.

Miss Jane Coombs, a well-known American actress who has often appeared before a Chicago audience, has made her debut at the Haymarket, London, and is sharply criticised by the cockney press.

The Quincy *Whig* is oppressed with the belief that the U. S. Armory will be located at that city, in preference either to Chicago or Rock Island.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—A Furnished Room without board. Address, stating location and terms, Post Office Drawer 6082. fe4-k729-1t

WANTED—To purchase for Cash, Residence Property, improved or unimproved, between Twelfth street and Ringgold Place, east of State street. Address "A. B. C." Box 1669 Chicago Post Office, stating location, size of property, price per foot front, &c. fe4-k713-1w

WANTED.—An experienced Teacher of the English Branches, wants a situation either in the city or country. Address "Teacher," Tribune Office. fe4-k724-2t

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced Engineer, to take charge of a Boiler and Engine. Apply at No. 31 State street. fe4-k726-1t

WANTED—A suit of three or four Furnished Rooms, without board. North Side preferred. Address Post Office Box 2321. fe4-k724-3t

WANTED—Board and furnished rooms in a private family; also, one or two furnished rooms without board. All for men with wives; Americans, and no children. Address, stating location, terms, &c, "D," Post Office Box 4500. fe4-k71-1t

WANTED—A suit of rooms, with or without board, within five minutes walk of the Court House. Parties do not expect to pay the entire expenses of a family. Post Office Box 4041. fe4-k715-1t

LOST—On Friday, January 31st., in the vicinity of the North Market, a large Newfoundland Dog, of redish sorrel color, answering to the name of "ROMEO." Any person returning the same to the office of the undersigned, will be liberally rewarded. MUNGER & ARMOUR. fe4-k720-1t

FOR SALE.—A Life Scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's Celebrated Chain of Commercial Colleges, for sale at the Tribune Office, 51 Clark street. fe4-3t

FOR SALE.—To Coopers—Good seasoned tight Barrel Staves and Heading, at No. 229 North Wells street. fe4-k717-2t

ATTENTION, INFANTRY.—30 men wanted for one of the oldest Regiments in the service. A COMMISSION will be immediately given to the man who furnishes them. Passes will be given and pay commence on arrival. For particulars address "PATRIOT, Box 2233, Chicago." fe4-k721-1t

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DEEDS, and other Legal Instruments taken for the States and Territories of the United States. Also, SPECIAL ATTENTION given to Protesting Notes, Checks, Drafts, &c., and taking and authenticating Depositions. SIMEON W. KING, Commissioner and Notary Public. Office 51 South Clark street, opposite the Court House. fe4-k716-3t

PROF. O. S. FOWLER.
THREE DAYS MORE!
Will remain at his Rooms,
SHERMAN HOUSE,
From Tuesday till Thursday, Evenings included,
PREPARED TO GIVE
Professional Examinations,
With Charts and Advice touching HEALTH, AVOCATION, MARRIAGE, MANAGEMENT OF CHILDREN, &c. The Professor's stay is drawing to a close, and those who would secure his services and advice will do well not to delay till TOO LATE.
By request, he continues and concludes his Lecture to LADIES ONLY on Friday afternoon, at 2½ P. M. and to GENTLEMEN ONLY Friday evening, Feb. 7th. fe4-k725-3t

A VERY NICE LOOKING young man wishes to marry a young lady or widow, but she ought to have a little money which he will draw in her business. Address RUDOLF VON NAGOLD, Chicago, Ill. fe4-k707-1t

FOR SALE—A two-story House and Barn, with lease of lot, and Furniture if desired. House contains seven rooms, and is pleasantly located on South Side, within five minutes walk of Post Office. Lease expires in two-and-a-half years; can probably be re-leased at that time. Will be sold low to a cash purchaser. Address A. B. ABELL, through Post Office. fe4-k711-3t

NOTICE.—The undersigned, heretofore doing business under the firm name of BAILEY & MEAD, is this day dissolved by its limitation. J. S. Mead will attend to the unsettled affairs of the late firm, and use the name only in liquidation. Chicago, Feb 1st, 1862. R. BAILEY, Per J. S. Mead. JOSEPH S. MEAD. fe4-k702-3t

NOTICE.—The undersigned have formed a Co-partnership, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by the late firm of Bailey & Mead, under the name of MEAD & JOHNSON, at the old stand, No. 35 South Water street. Chicago, Feb. 1st, 1862. JOSEPH S. MEAD, S. M. JOHNSON. fe4-k703-3t

YOU CAN MAKE MONEY.—Any one having a Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries or Drugs and Medicines, wishing to dispose of them for part cash, and balance in a VALUABLE ENGLISH PATENT, From which a fortune can be realized, can do so by calling on the subscriber, at No. 9 North Canal street. fe4-k712-1w A. VINCENT.

FOR SALE CHEAP—The two-story Frame House, Stable, and Lot, 50 feet front, running back to an alley, No. 22 Depuyster street. The purchaser must pay two thirds cash. Apply to W. F. ELLIOTT, Freight Office, corner Van Buren and Canal streets, West Side. fe4-k708-1t

CLERK WANTED—I want a steady young man to attend store, sell provisions, grain and produce, having from three to five hundred dollars to spare for 6 or 12 months. Will pay interest and a fair salary for that time or longer if party suits. All cash sales and not much book keeping. Address "Commission Merchant," P. O. Box 1373. fe4-k723-3t

LOOK AT THIS.—Wanted, a Local Agent to sell the GOOD SAMARITAN MEDICINES IN THIS CITY. There never was a better situation offered in this city to a man of small capital. Must be able to give good references as to character. Must not be afraid or ashamed of his business. To such an one I can do much. Also, three more are wanted to take the country towns. Apply to-day at the Dearborn House, Lake street. fe4-k709-1t

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms, with good board, can be obtained at the Waverley House, No. 203 Kinzie street, for $3.00 per week. Day Board $2.50 per week. Trancient, $1.00 per day. fe4-k710-3t

TO THE ATTORNEYS OF THE NORTHWEST.—An Attorney who has been doing a large and successful practice in the interior of this State, wishes to form a Law Partnership with some other experienced practitioner, for the transaction of a special branch of law business, viz: The Prosecution of the Claims of the Heirs of Deceased Soldiers against the United States Government for Bounty, Money, &c. The office to be located in the City of Chicago. A large and well selected Library will be furnished; also some money, if required. Address until 15th of February, 1862, ARTHUR K. HAMILTON, Chicago, Ill. fe4-k719-3t

MISS SULLIVAN, The Lady who was recently killed by being thrown from a Slay, called at
WARD'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS,
Northeast corner of Monroe and Clark streets, entrance on Monroe street, only a few days previous to her death and had a fine Photograph taken, which the friends of the deceased can obtain any number of Pictures they wish executed in the best manner. fe4-k669-2t Respectfully, O. L. WARD.

TRAVELERS, TAKE NOTICE.
Warren House! Warren House!!
200 RANDOLPH STREET,
200 RANDOLPH STREET,
Boards for One Dollar per day.
Boards for One Dollar per day.
Boards for One Dollar per day.
SINGLE MEALS 25 CENTS.
SINGLE MEALS 25 CENTS.
TRAVELERS ARE INVITED TO CALL.
TRAVELERS ARE INVITED TO CALL.
L. P. HILL, Proprietor.
fe4-k708-1t

H. WORCESTER'S
Improved Piano Fortes.
MANUFACTORY AND SALES ROOMS,
Fourteenth St., cor. Third Avenue,
NEW YORK CITY.
FOR A QUARTER OF A CENTURY THE INSTRUMENTS manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In DURABILITY, STRENGTH and DELICACY OF TONE and TOUCH, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE and RELIABILITY in every respect.
The above instruments can be seen at
ROOT & CADY'S,
fe4-k701-3m 95 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY,
OLD RYE WHISKY,
OLD IRISH WHISKY,
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
Pure Holland Gin, Pure Jamaica Rum,
Fine Old Port Wine, Fine Old Sherry Wine,
Fine Old Maderia Wine, Fine Old Brandys,
Genuine Scotch Ale, Genuine Irish Porter.
All of the above guaranteed Pure and at Moderate Prices.
SMITH & DWYER,
Druggists and Chemists, opposite Tremont House.
de18-g5-1stp

ONE FIRE LASTS FOR THE ENTIRE SEASON,
Without Re-Building.
LITTLEFIELD'S
BASE BURNING STOVES,
RAILWAY COAL BURNER,
Parlor Furnace, or Double Heater,
AND THE NEW STOVE
MORNING GLORY.
VAN SHAACK,
No. 47 ... STATE STREET ... No. 47
Has the sale of these popular Stoves.
[oc18-g58-1stp]

RATES OF ADVERTISING
IN THE
CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE
One Square, (8 lines agate) one insertion ... $ .50
One Square, each subsequent day, (in 25) ... .25
One Square, two weeks, (in $7.00) ... 3.00
One Square, one month, (in $6.00) ... 5.00
One Square, three months, (in $15.00) ... 12.00
One Square, six months, (in $25.00) ... 20.00
One Square, one year ... 30.00
Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.
All transient Advertisements to be paid for IN ADVANCE.
All changes charged thirty cents per Square.
RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
.80 per Square, for each subsequent month.
$6.00 per Square for one year.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
And Piano Forte,
AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, February 4th, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, at our Auction Rooms, No. 82 Lake street, a large and general assortment of
Parlor, Dining Room and Chamber Furniture.
Also, one splendid new Rosewood Case PIANO FORTE, 7 octave, pearl keys and inlaid desk, with full iron frame, in perfect order. Sale positive and without reserve. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers. fe1-k62-3t

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER
Trade Sale of 100 Packages of
GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On THURSDAY, Feb. 6th, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, No. 82 Lake street, without reserve for cash, 100 packages of first quality Glassware, consisting of Molasses and Syrup Cans, Candlesticks, Salts, Nappies, Dishes, Sauces, Pickles, Footed Covered Sweetmeats, Bowls, Goblets, Eggs, Jellies, Cordials, Wines, Goblets, Tumblers, Ales, Covered Dishes, Champagnes, &c. &c.
ALSO—An invoice of first quality of Crockery, consisting of a general assortment.
fe4-k714-3t GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF
FURNITURE,
Household Goods and Bar Fixtures,
AT AUCTION,
BY H. ALEXANDER,
At his Auction Rooms,
No. 107 Dearborn Street,
On TUESDAY, 4th inst., at 9½ o'clock, the entire Furniture and Fixtures of a Boarding House and Bar Room, consisting in part of Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, Beds, Mattresses, Pillows, Sheets, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Lounges, Wardrobes, Dressing Bureau, Dishes, Plates, Decanters, Clock, Mirrors, &c., &c.
Also, Splendid Gilt Framed Portraits and Pictures, Painted Kegs, Tubs, Water Coolers, &c. fe3-k697-2t

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION. By S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin. On Monday, Feb. 3, Tuesday, Feb. 4, Wednesday, Feb. 5, Friday, Feb. 7, Black Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Coatings, Checks, Stripes, Prints, Ginghams, Dress Goods, Sheeting, Furnishing Goods, Blankets, Yankee Notions. Also, an invoice of Clothing and Jewelry. Terms Cash. Sale positive. ja31-k686-1w S. NICKERSON, Auct'r.

BY S. NICKERSON,
Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin.
REGULAR SALES O...
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK
THROUGHOUT THE SEASON,
Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade.
Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON, Chicago, Aug. 23d, 1861. au23-l-ly

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street,
(OPPOSITE TREMONT HOUSE.)
REGULAR SALE DAYS
AT THEIR SALESROOMS:
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c.,
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
EVERY THURSDAY.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
All Goods Sold for Par Funds.
Deposits received from all purchasers unknown to us. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. oc11-ly

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
No. 107 Dearborn Street,
HUGH ALEXANDER.
Regular sales of all kinds of Goods twice a week—Tuesdays and Fridays. Consignments solicited. [de7-h697-3m]

For Europe.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.)
LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde-built iron Steamships,
CITY OF NEW YORK, EDINBURGH,
CITY OF BALTIMORE, KANGAROO,
CITY OF WASHINGTON, GLASGOW,
CITY OF MANCHESTER, VIGO,
ETNA, BOSPHORUS.
Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage.
These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in WATERTIGHT SECTIONS, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents, 12 Lasalle street, Chicago. Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards. mh27-h91-lyistp

THROUGH TICKETS
TO ALL PARTS OF EUROPE,
BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
AND
Regular Weekly Line of First-Class Ocean Steamers,
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
From the Railway Company's Dock at Quebec.
Freight shipped on through bills of lading. Send for further information to
JAMES WARRACK,
General Western Agent, 12 Lake-st., Chicago.
WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.
le18'61-1y1stp

Miscellaneous.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE
AND
Importers from Europe.
The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada issue Through Bills of Lading from the West to Liverpool for all descriptions of produce, at very low rates, which include all expenses, except Ocean Insurance. They also grant Through Bills of Lading from Havre, Liverpool and London. Apply by mail or personally to JAS. WARRACK, Gen. Western Agent, No. 12 Lake street, Chicago.
M. PENNINGTON, Gen. Freight Agent, Montreal.
je22-1y-1stp

CHARLES L. NOBLE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
KEROSENE, COAL,
AND CARBON OILS,
Lamps and Chandeliers
Adapted to Churches, Halls, School Rooms, &c.
AT NOBLE'S LAMP & OIL EMPORIUM
No. 175 Lake Street.
se26'61-1stp

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF
NEW YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
CASH ASSETS OVER
$8,000,000!
Which is the property of Policy Holders.
This has been the most successful Life Company ever chartered in any country.
As its rates of premiums are no HIGHER while its assets are GREATER and its Dividends are LARGER than any other Company, it is therefore not only the SAFEST but the CHEAPEST Company to insure in.
Persons insuring should take a Policy which will be good when called for ten, twenty or fifty years hence.
Reports, Circulars and information gratuitously furnished or sent by mail to any address, and application for Insurance received by
B. W. PHILLIPS, Agent for Chicago,
H. B. MERRILL, Agent for Wisconsin,
Post Office address Milwaukee.
ja29-k301-3mistp

NEAT AND RAPID!!!
PATENT COPYING ROLLER,
Is the best article out for the use of all who copy correspondence.
Railroad Freight Agents
Should not be without it for copying
WAY-BILLS.
For sale by F. MUNSON,
140 Lake street.

NOTE AND LETTER PAPERS.
A fine assortment of EXTRA THICK papers just received and for sale at
140 LAKE STREET,
F. MUNSON.

SUTLERS GOODS AT WHOLESALE. New styles of Soldiers' Goods just received. No. 40 Randolph street, up stairs. ... H. B. LAMSON, Agent.

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1862.

THE NEW SECRETARY.

The new Secretary of War starts off with vigorous energy and industry. He has set about reorganizing his Department, and stopping millions of dollars of expense. He is bringing the contractors up with a round turn, and spreading panic among the peculators and plunderers. But it will need the strength and endurance of a Hercules to perform the work before him.

It is clear that he is a driving, prompt business man, who has no faith in the "anaconda" plan of McClellan, but is a firm believer in fighting. His chief dependence is on the active use of carnal weapons as the most efficacious way of bringing traitors to repentance and converting rebels from the error of their ways. But he has yet to pass through an ordeal that few men are able to endure.

He has not yet run the gauntlet of West Pointers, who are the irrepressible enemies of vigorous, efficient measures against secession. "Let him but be able to resist the sorcerer's cloud of official routine, sinecurist idleness, and treacherous machinations in behalf of inefficiency, which instantly descends upon every honest officer at Washington, and we may at last see an energetic war." The old pro-slavery spiders that monopolize each working bureau of the War Department will weave around his legs ten thousand obstructing threads, unless he is endowed with the strength of Sampson to burst them asunder. West Point in the field, in the offices everywhere, will impede him and try to negative and neutralize all vigorous measures. If he can overcome these opposers and bring the power of the army and resources of the people to bear directly against the rebellion, he will be able to crush it, otherwise not.

DEMAND NOTE ISSUES.

The Ways and Means Committee have reported in favor of issuing one hundred and fifty millions of Demand Notes, but they have overlooked one of the first principles of national finance. JOHN ADAMS, eighty years ago, laid down this self evident truth in currency emission:

"A certain sum of money is necessary to circulate among society in order to carry on their business. This precise sum is discoverable by calculation and reducible to certainty. You emit paper money, or any other currency, for this purpose, until you reach this rule, and it will not depreciate. After you reach this rule it will depreciate, and no power or act of legislation hitherto invented can prevent it. In the case of paper, if you go on emitting forever the whole mass will be worth no more than that which was emitted within the rule."

To prevent this inevitable depreciation a vacuum must be created by taxing out of circulation the issues of 1,600 private debt factories which have in violation of the plain letter of the Constitution, usurped one of the sovereign attributes of the people, viz: to coin money and emit bills of credit. Banks of issue, instead of lending capital to the people, *borrow* from them and charge interest on their debts. Every bank bill in circulation is a *due bill* against the corporation issuing it. It is a debt due by the bank to the holder; but singularly enough, instead of paying interest to the holder, it draws interest from him. Estimating the amount of currency in circulation at two hundred millions, the banks are receiving about sixteen millions of interest thereon, per annum, instead of paying that amount to the people who hold it, as in equity they should do. The banks having *borrowed* two hundred millions of dollars from the people, collect from them sixteen millions of interest into the bargain! They make as much more in what they call "exchange,"—that is, one bank shaving the issues of the others. By collapse and depreciation and destruction of notes, about six per cent a year is pocketed by the "institutions" having special privileges.

Now, let Congress tax their issues so heavily that the banks will be obliged to retire them from circulation, and the consequence will be, that Demand Notes to the amount of two hundred millions can be emitted by the Government to take their places, without inflating the currency or producing bad effects. The two hundred millions of credit at present loaned to the banks by the people, will then be loaned to the Government, and that too, without interest. The National Treasury will escape fifteen million of interest which it would otherwise have to pay on that amount of bonds; the public will escape something like forty millions a year now paid to bankers and brokers in the shape of interest and exchange, depreciation and destruction of bank notes.

The Committee of Ways and Means seem to lack the brains to perceive those clear, obvious and common sense propositions, or the patriotism and moral courage to reduce them to practice. They are keen to tax the issues of newspaper publishers sixteen to twenty per cent., on the pretense of raising revenue, but really for the purpose of stabbing the press of the country to the heart; but they are blind to the benefits that would accrue to the National Treasury and the public at large, from a tax half as heavy on the issues of the "debt factories" that are absorbing the very credit for the want of which the Government is on the eve of bankruptcy. Oh, wise statesmen! Oh, profound political financiers!

MILITARY EDUCATION.

Among the great changes which this war has wrought in general opinion, none is more marked than the conviction now expressed on all sides, that we had as a people fallen into a great and dangerous neglect of military education; and that we should now fit and train ourselves, by all martial drill and exercise, to encounter any treachery or assault to which the nation may hereafter be exposed either from rebellion or from war. While many were settling down into the assured faith that the reign of peace on earth and good will to men had begun; and even coming to look upon all military organizations and equipments as relics of dark ages, and a barbarous and cruel people; as obstacles to all real progress and civilization, and an affront to the loving and forgiving spirit and teachings of the gospel; the truth has suddenly been flashed into all minds from the gleaming steel and the flaming battery, that the time is yet distant when nations shall learn war no more. The gentle doves and all the birds of calm that sat brooding over the seeds of our growing christian life, have fled affrighted to their windows; while there have lit all at once in our very midst the fiercest brood of War-Eagles, beating their wings, sharpening their beaks, and screaming for fight.

The Nation sees now the wisdom of the maxim, "in time of peace prepare for war." It has found that it was resting in a most false and dangerous security, when it laid aside sword and shield, and suffered the sinews of its military strength to relax. It feels now that it must again buckle on all its armor; and drill and harden itself like a good soldier; and that there can be no safety for either honor or life, save in its power to strike down with the armed hand all that rise against it, be they foes without or foes within.

To secure this military skill and strength it would neither accord with the spirit of our people or their institutions, to depend upon a standing army or a body of hired soldiery armed and disciplined for this especial purpose. However useful a small military establishment might be with officers and soldiers occupied exclusively in the study and practice of the science of war, and so carried forward to the highest points in their profession; furnishing men both for teachers and models, thoroughly taught and practiced in all the theory and use of arms; nevertheless, the only sure reliance of a republic for its protection and defence, must ever be on the martial spirit and skill of the great body of its citizens. It is plain that to accomplish this a military education must be given to every citizen. Every man who is old enough to exercise the rights of citizenship should be brave and skilled enough to defend those rights with arms, if necessary, and at all times thoroughly disciplined and equipped for the defence of the country.

We find the teachers and managers of many of our public and private schools are taking steps to make a military education a regular part of their course of studies. The ways and methods of doing this will vary, of course, with the minds and views of different men; but it is to us a source of great satisfaction that a subject of such prime importance is at length receiving some of the attention it has always deserved; and we trust that neither teachers nor scholars will relax or rest until this essential work promises to be fully and faithfully accomplished, and the country may know where to find firm, hearty and stout bodies when her freedom or life demands their service.

This necessity of a military education is set forth with great clearness and power, in that treatise on the subject written by John Milton, and in which he declares an education to be complete and generous when it fits a man to perform justly, skillfully and magnanimously all the duties, private and public, both of peace and war. It may not be without use to read over what this most illustrious citizen of a free commonwealth thought on this subject; how important he felt it to inure and harden the body by martial exercises to all warlike skill and performance; and to mark also the means by which he hoped to remove many of the corrupt and foul practices which in our own day infest and weaken so much the army.

"The exercise which I commend first is the exact use of their weapon, to guard, and to strike safely with edge or point; this will keep them healthy, nimble, strong, and well in breath; is also the likeliest means to make them grow large and tall, and to inspire them with a gallant and fearless courage, which being tempered with seasonable lectures and precepts to them of true fortitude and patience, will turn into a native and heroic valor, and make them hate the cowardice of doing wrong. They must also be practised in all the locks and grips of wrestling, as needs may often be in fight to tug, to grapple and to close. They are by a sudden alarum or watchword to be called out to their military motions, under sky or covert, according to the season; first on foot, then, as their age permits, on horseback, to all the art of cavalry; that having in sport, but with much exactness and daily muster, served out the rudiments of their soldiership in all the skill of embattling, marching, encamping, fortifying, besieging and battering, with all the helps of ancient and modern stratagems, tactics and warlike maxims, they may as it were, out of a long war, come forth renowned and perfect commanders in the service of their country.

"They would not, then, if they were trusted with fair and hopeful armies, suffer them, for want of just and wise discipline, to shed away from about them, like sick feathers, though they be never so oft supplied; they would not suffer their empty and unrecruitable colonels of twenty men in a company to quaff out or convey into secret hoards the wages of a delusive list or a miserable remnant; yet in the meanwhile to be overmastered by a score or two of drunkards, the only soldiery left about them, or else to comply with all rapines and violences. No, certainly, if they knew aught of that knowledge that belongs to good men or good Governors, they would not suffer these things."

From Richmond.

Our Western boys who have so long tarried in rebel prisons are beginning to find their way home as the work of exchanging slowly progresses. It is difficult to see a single point gained by the Government in the delay that has already had such cruel results and cost so many valuable lives worn out by captivity and hardships. William H. Upham, a private in the Second Wisconsin, and a member of Company F, of Racine, passed through this city yesterday on his way to his home and friends, having been released in the second instalment of prisoners exchanged. He comes home after an interval of seven months, with experiences that will set him up for life with a rare stock in trade of adventures, dearly purchased. He was desperately wounded at Bull Run, a ball passing through his lungs, just before the confusion and retreat, and it was the report of his captain that he could not have survived. He was taken to Richmond and until his exchange was in the hospital, and comes home almost entirely cured, and will soon be ready for service again. He has the opportunity rarely afforded a man of reading his own funeral sermon, such having been preached some weeks ago, the death of a prisoner of the same name having been reported as his, so that he comes to his friends as if risen from the dead. One point in his narrative is of interest. He speaks of the conviction that was universal at Richmond, both among the prisoners and the rebels, that an exchange would immediately follow the capture of Bull Run. For this reason the rebels made less preparation for the comfort of their prisoners, expecting that they would not long remain on their hands. Can any one tell what advantage has been gained by the postponement which to our boys looking at the subject for these long months past through prison gates has seemed very like cruel neglect?

The Mortars for Com. Foote.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* of the 29th, learns that an order has been received from headquarters ordering the immediate shipment of thirty of the large mortars manufactured at the Fort Pitt Works in that city, for the Western gunboats. These immense engines of war have all been tested, and are ready for transportation. They vary somewhat in weight, the smallest of them weighing seventeen thousand pounds. One of them, when suspended on wheels, makes a stiff pull for six horses, and they are, of course, handled with great difficulty. They were to be shipped on a special train, which was expected to leave Pittsburg on the 30th. They are destined for Cairo, where they will be placed on board the mortar-boats constructed for their use. It is with such destructive weapons as these that our forces expect to capture the rebel stronghold at Columbus, and the urgency of the Government in having them forwarded indicates work at last.

The President Actively Discharging his Duties.

A special Washington dispatch says: Those who failed to perceive the full significance of the expression, "the President, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy," with which Secretary Stanton's first order began, would be less at a loss for its meaning had they seen how busily at work the President was this morning in the War Department. We believe that he has concluded to usurp his own functions of office henceforward, military commanders, small or great, to the contrary notwithstanding, and intends, in fact as well as in name, to fill the place to which the people elected him.

☞ A dispatch to the New York *Times* from Washington says:

It is now confidently asserted that there are not ten Republican members of the House who are at present prepared to advocate the immediate and unconditional emancipation of the slaves. All hope of legislation favorable to this class of politicians is abandoned, and the Administration programme of preserving the Union and the Constitution and enforcing the laws, is said to be omnipotent in the House.

It may be true that there are not "ten members in favor of immediate and unconditional emancipation" of all slaves, but we venture to say that there are eighty to ninety Republican members prepared to advocate and vote for a bill confiscating the slaves of all rebels. This fact the pro-slavery reporter of the *Times* carefully conceals. After the slaves of the rebels have been emancipated, there will be few left in bondage, because, at least ninety-five per cent. of the slaveholders are rebels. The slaves remaining in the possession of Union masters, two or three hundred thousand at most, can be safely left in their hands until such times as they may voluntarily offer to take a ransom for those bondmen from the Government. We believe that Congress will pass a bill, during this session, confiscating the property of rebels—slaves included. The people expect this to be done. The Union cannot be saved unless it is done. Those only who love slavery more than Union, will oppose the bill.

☞ Col. Reynolds, United States Agent for the collection of cotton at Port Royal, is in Providence, R. I., on a visit home, and the *Journal* says his three thousand contrabands at Port Royal worked well, and that he was entirely satisfied with their deportment. He hopes to able to set them to planting next month.

LEAVES FROM ZOLLICOFFER'S CAMP.

A Rebel Colonel's Account of the Fight.

WHAT A REBEL COLONEL THINKS—SOMEBODY MUST BE HANGED.

Griefs of a Southern Clergyman—The Charge and his Defense.

From our Kentucky correspondent "Casco" we have another interesting budget of letters which were among the spoils of Zollicoffer's camp. Among these we give an unfinished letter from Col. Wood, late Commandant at Knoxville, and frequently referred to in the compiled papers from the rebels, given in our last issue. He led his regiment, the 16th Alabama. A letter from his brother to him we also give in this connection. Col. Wood was in the fight of Logan's Cross Roads, and commenced to write an account of it to his wife, which is worth printing as it is probably a correct account of what he saw.

The letter of the rebel Colonel Sterling A. M. Wood, brother of the above named, is also suggestive. He wants somebody hanged, and thinks it would relieve matters very essentially. He hopes to be a Brigadier and thinks thus he would be "rid of most abominable company." Then the Confederate list of Brigadiers is far better than ours. Colonel S. A. M. Wood's letter will repay perusal.

And again, we are greatly interested in the case of Rev. S. Berry, of Kinloch, Alabama. Mr. Brooks, his neighbor, deems Mr. Berry's ill health an instance of "sogering," to which the reverend gentleman responds. We give the letters in all their pristine freshness and beauty:

A REBEL COLONEL'S ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT.

BUCK GROVE, Ky., Jan. 19, 1862.

My Dear Wife—I wrote to you last night, and dated my letter "the night before a battle"—this, "5th night after a battle," a most terrific and fierce battle of over three hours, which resulted in our defeat and the terrible slaughter of our troops. For two hours the bullets fell all around me, and sometimes passed within a few inches of my head, if I may judge from the whistling noise they made; but the protecting providence of God sheltered me from harm, and I came off the field without a scratch. Our regiment lost ten or fifteen men, and there are others missing who may be yet wandering in the woods, seeking an opportunity to get in.

The cause of our defeat is not definitely ascertained. Some attribute it to overwhelming numbers, they being two to our one. Others to the fall of Gen. Zollicoffer, who was killed early in the action. Both probably were the combined causes. At first and for nearly two hours the tide of battle was in our favor, but at this time no one seemed to have command, and three regiments, viz: Murray's, Powell's and mine, all of which had been ordered up to the place where the battle was raging, remained in position ready to enter the woods where the enemy were under cover firing upon us; but no order came, at least to me, and I presume none to the other Colonels, as both of them being in advance of us remained in their position for nearly one and a half hours without advancing. We were in an open space, with nothing to shelter us except an occasional stump or fallen tree. The General's aid passed us shortly after we had arrived at our position, and told me that a charge had been ordered, that the Mississippi regiment would charge the right wing and Tennesseans the left, at the same time either Cummings or Battles would attack the center. The charge was made, and for half an hour the conflict was terrific. I then saw the troops come out of the wood, in disorder and at a run. Col. Powell moved his regiment off to my right and rear. My men were about to follow, when I ordered them to stand to their position and meet the enemy, drive him back, or die in their tracks. At this time a fire was opened on my left flank, and my men returned it. The fight was becoming general, when some one told me we were firing on our own regiments. I ordered my men to cease firing, and ran down to see where the enemy opened upon us. Finding we were flanked and the enemy within about sixty yards, I ordered our men to ploy and take cover behind a fence about thirty yards to our right, which they did in good order, and the fight continued fiercely for fifteen or twenty minutes. I then discovered that all the other regiments had left the field but mine. I had only 250 men, and we were being pressed in front and on the left flank by thousands. I then ordered the men to take cover behind the point of the hill, which we did, but finding the other troops retreating, my men started to follow. I rallied about half of them and turned the point of the hill, passing through a field, and was marching up on the battle ground, when the fight——"

—"became a flight," it is evident the Colonel was going to say, but fled himself. The man who can write such a letter as that, under such circumstances, must be cool and brave.

COL. WOOD TO HIS BROTHER IN COMMAND AT KNOXVILLE.

CHATTANOOGA, Ga., Nov. 21, 1861.

DEAR BROTHER—I received your letter to-day. I wrote two days since. Hope you have received it. I cannot come up, as I expect to leave soon; only sent here temporarily. Gen. Carroll talks of coming up. He is about two-thirds full of whisky. I think the Union sentiment is not dead. It will break out again. Why do you not hang some of these fellows? If I can get hold of a leader, hang him I will; and I will hang the best I have, any how.

A good many Florence people are here. Among others, Leila and baby.

I do not know what to make of the fools that are to be found in Tennessee. And you should all of you quit the name of Union and call them traitors and tories.

I have my regiment at Tynus, 15 miles from town, and will stay there awhile. I am sure that a good regiment should always be kept at this place, and at Knoxville, with guards at all the bridges. Nothing but this can save us from these rascals.

Gen. Bragg intends to take me back I know for he has refused to send on my sick in the hospital who are now getting well. About three thousand additional troops have gone to Pensacola. It looks as if the old fellow intended to attack Pickens, if so, I want to return. I have had a good deal of trouble coming here with drunken Florence Guards, and several of them are now under serious charges and will be court martialed; also about six or eight other fellows.

Sister Campbell has been up two days. I have not seen about her. She will give you some fresh hints when she gets home. If I can only get a Brigadier General's place then I am rid of this most abominable company. I heard to-day from home—all well. Write to Rice again—to him not Louis Lee and Jenny. Having some of the money and stop their whinings, I will come up to a court martial to bring them. Hope to see you soon but things are too uncertain to promise now. Write again. Your brother, SHILING.

A GRAVE CHARGE AGAINST REV. BERRY.

MOUNT HOPE, Ala., Oct. 2, 1861.

DEAR SIR:—After my respects, this will inform you that the Rev. S. Berry has come back with a false certificate. He says he was discharged for having fits, and his wife says it was all affected, and that he is capable of doing such tricks. As regards his hand and arm, there is nothing the matter with him, for he has ironed off a wagon since he came here, and is now weather-boarding a gin house, and Col. Thaxton says it would be right for you to send for him and put him in service; make him serve his time out; he is trying to dissuade every young man from volunteering—some of his neighbors—in fact—all say it is a shame the tales he tells about the fare and the way the soldiers are treated there under you. He is doing a great deal of harm here, and if you could and would send and take him back, you would do a great service for your country. You will get a letter from Colonel Thaxton, one of his neighbors. He joined Capt. Bankhead's company from Lawrence Co. He makes his brags that Alabama was the only way he had to get away from you. Please show this to Capt. Bankhead. He is the stoutest bodied man in the neighborhood, and could endure as much hardship. He says he never drilled but once; take him back, and learn him what it is to be a soldier.

Yours, with respect, W. BROOKS.

To Col. WOOD and Capt. BANKHEAD.

THE DEFENCE OF REV. MR. BERRY.

KINLOCH, Ala., Sept. 4, 1861.

DEAR CAPTAIN W. S. BANKHEAD: I, as one of your best friends in this life, feel it my duty to drop you a few lines this evening. At home I am, and can say to you that I am not well yet, nor I never expect to be any more in this world; but I have got up and about. I have improved a great deal since I got home. I have been under the care of Doctor Crom ever since I came home, captain. If I improve as fast one more week as I have this last week, I shall come to see you again, and stay with you as long as I can stand it. I will fix myself with some bed-clothes to keep me off the ground as much as I possibly can; and I think that I will be the one that will get old Lincon's skelp, yet I am not out of hart in trying to live a camp life and be of some service to my country. Captain, I find there are bad people all over the world. I understand that it is said of me in camps that it was desate of me. I have bin told that it was wrote to you that nothing never was the matter. I never had rumatism, fits or anything else of the kind. I say the man who wrote that wrote a ly, and he is a Tory besides. And that is not half what he will do. I will bet a gray horse, worth $150, that I go back to the army before the man that has been wrighting about me; and I will double the bet that the dog that has been wrighting about me to you and the boys, never does go to fight, or even stay in camps. I heard also that it had been writen to you, or some of the boys, that I told so many bad tails about you and your company; that I had dishartened the men of General White's company and broke it up. I will pledge you my word, Captin Bankhead, that I have never seen but too of White's men since I have bin home; and one of them was S. R. Weems, and the other Robert Halcum. You will pleas ask them if I have ever said any thing against you or company. This office is thare office. Captin, I have bin far from this. I told the people that cum to see me that you was the chois captin in that regment, to my humbel opinion, and that I looked upon you as a hy-toned gentelman. I told them that I did not like to stay in the hospitel, and I dislike it as much yet as I did when I was there. If I get able to travel, I shall cum back next week; and if I don't cum then, I will cum as soon as I get stout anuf.

I am your friend till deth, dear Captin W. S. B. Rev. S. BERRY.

THE DEFEAT OF ZOLLICOFFER.

The Battle of Mill Spring.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF COMMANDERS.

Our correspondent in Kentucky sends us a detailed account of the recent glorious victory on the Cumberland river, but save in minor and comparatively unimportant points, the news has been anticipated from other sources. The following official reports of the battle, however, will be read with interest:

REPORT OF THE THIRD BRIGADE.

HEADQUARTERS 3D BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, SOMERSET, January 21, 1862.

Brigadier General G. H. Thomas, Commanding First Division:

SIR:—I have the honor to respectfully submit the following report of the part which my brigade took in the battle of the Cumberland on the 19th inst.

Shortly before 7 A. M., Colonel Munson informed me that the enemy had driven in his pickets and were approaching in force. That portion of my brigade with me,—the 9th Ohio and the 2d Minnesota regiments,—were formed and marched to a point near the junction of the Mill Spring and Columbia road and immediately in rear of Wetmore's battery. The 9th Ohio on the right and the 2d Minnesota on the left of the Mill Spring road.

From this point I ordered a company of the 9th Ohio to skirmish the woods to prevent any flank movement of the enemy.

Shortly after this Col. Munson, commanding the 2d Brigade in person, informed me that the enemy was in force and in position on the top of the next hill beyond the woods, and that they forced him to retire.

I ordered my brigade forward through the woods in line of battle, skirting the Mill Spring road. The march of the 2d Minnesota regiment was soon obstructed by the 10th Indiana, which was scattered through the woods waiting for ammunition. In front of them I saw the 4th Kentucky, engaging the enemy, but evidently retiring. At this moment the enemy, with shouts, advanced on them about one hundred yards and took position within the field, on the hill top, near the second fence from the woods. I ordered the 2d Minnesota regiment to move by the flank until it had passed the 10th Indiana and 4th Kentucky, and then deploy to the left of the road. I ordered the 9th Ohio regiment to move through the first cornfield on the right of the road, and take position at the further fence, selecting the best cover possible.

The position of the Minnesota regiment covered the ground formerly occupied by the 10th Indiana and the 4th Kentucky, which brought their right flank within about ten feet of the enemy, when he had advanced on the 4th Kentucky. The 9th Ohio's position checked an attempt on the part of the enemy to flank the position taken by the 2d Minnesota, and consequently brought the left wing almost against the enemy, where he was stationed behind straw stacks and piles of fence rails. Another regiment was stationed immediately in front of the 9th Ohio, well covered by a fence and some woods, a small field not more than eighty yards wide intervening between the positions. The enemy also had possession of a small log house, stable and corn-crib about 50 yards in front of the 9th Ohio. Along the lines of each of the regiments, and from the enemy's front, a hot and deadly fire was opened.

On the right wing of the 2d Minnesota regiment the contest was at first almost hand to hand, the enemy and the Minnesota were poking their guns through the same fence at each other.

However, before the fight continued long in this way, that portion of the enemy contending with the Second Minnesota regiment retired in good order to some rail piles, hastily thrown together the first time which they had advanced upon the 4th Kentucky. This portion of the enemy obstinately maintaining its position, and the balance remaining as before described, a desperate fire was continued for about 30 minutes, with seemingly doubtful result. The importance of possessing the log house, stable and corn crib being apparent, companies A, B, C and D of the 9th Ohio were ordered to flank the enemy on the extreme left, and obtain possession of the house. This done, still the enemy stood firm to his position and won. During this time the artillery of the enemy constantly overshot my brigade.

Seeing the superior number of the enemy and their bravery, I concluded the best mode of settling the contest was to order the 9th Ohio regiment to charge the enemy's position with the bayonet, and turn his right flank. The order was given to the regiment to empty their guns and fix bayonets. This done, it was ordered to charge. Every man sprang to it with alacrity and vociferous cheering. The enemy seemingly prepared to resist it, but before the regiment reached him the line commenced to give way; but few of them stood—possibly ten or twelve.

This took the enemy's flank, and the whole line gave way in great confusion, and the whole turned into a perfect rout. As soon as I could form the regiments of my brigade, I pursued the enemy to the hospital, when you joined the advance. I then moved my command forward, under orders, in line of battle to the foot of Mouldin's Hill, passing on the way one abandoned cannon. The next day we marched into the deserted works of the enemy, and on the following day returned to our camp. At the time of the first advance of the 9th Ohio, I was shot through the right leg below the knee; three other balls passed through my horse, and another through my overcoat, after this I was compelled to go on foot till I got to the hospital of the enemy. About the same time I was shot in the leg my Aid-de-camp, Andrew S. Burt, was wounded in the side.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the company and non-commissioned officers of the two regiments. Notwithstanding they had been called out before breakfast and had not tasted food all day, they conducted themselves throughout like veterans, obeying each command and executing every movement as if they were on parade. Although all the officers of the command evinced the greatest courage and deported themselves under fire in a proper soldierly manner, were I to fail to specify some of them it would be great injustice. Lieut. Andrew S. Burt, Aid-de-camp, of the 18th U. S. Infantry; Hunter Brooks, private, of the 2nd Minnesota, and volunteer Aid-de-camp; Major Gustavus Kaemmerling, commanding the 9th Ohio; Capt. Chas. Joseph, commanding Co. A; Captain Frederick Schroeder, Co. D; George H. Harris, Adjutant of the 9th Ohio Regiment; Col. H. P. Van Cleve; James George, Lieut. Col., and Alexander Wilkins, Major of the 2d Minnesota Regiment, each displayed great valor and judgment in the discharge of their respective duties, so much so in my judgment as to place this country and every honest friend thereof under obligations to them.

In conclusion, permit me, sir, to congratulate you on the victory achieved, and allow me to express the hope that our future efforts will be crowned with the same success.

Attached you will find the number of my force engaged, and also a list of the killed and wounded.

I am respectfully yours, ROBERT L. McCOOK, Col. Commanding.

MARTIN BROWN, Act'g Ass't Ajt. Gen.

REPORT OF SECOND MINNESOTA REGIMENT.

Col. Robert McCook, 9th Ohio, Commanding Third Brigade, First Division, Department of the Ohio:

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report of the part taken by the 2d Minnesota regiment in the action of the Cumberland on the 19th inst.: About 7 o'clock on the morning of that day, and before breakfast, I was informed by Col. Munson of the 10th Indiana, commanding the 2d Brigade of our Division, that the enemy were advancing in force and that he was holding them in check, and that it was the order of Gen. Thomas that I should form my regiment and march immediately to the scene of action.

Within ten minutes we left our camp and were marching towards the enemy. Arriving at Logan's field, by your order we halted in line of battle, supporting Standart's battery, which was returning the fire of the enemy's guns, whose balls and shells were falling near us.

As soon as the 9th Ohio came up and had taken its position on our right, we continued to march, and after proceeding about half a mile we came upon the enemy, who were posted behind a fence along a road, beyond which was an open field broken by ravines. The enemy opened upon us a galling fire, fought desperately, and a hand to hand fight ensued which lasted about thirty minutes.

The enemy met with so warm a reception in front and afterwards flanked on their left by the 9th Ohio, and on their right by a portion of our left, who, by their well directed fire, drove them from behind their hiding places, gave way, leaving a large number of their dead and wounded on the field. We joined in the pursuit, which continued till near sunset, when we rested on our arms during the night. The next morning we marched into their works, which we found deserted. Six hundred of my regiment were in the engagement, twelve of whom were killed and thirty wounded.

I am well satisfied with the conduct of my entire command during the long and close engagement in which they took part. Where all behave so well I have no desire to make individual distinction.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant, H. P. VAN CLEVE, Col. Commanding 2d Minn. Vols.

LOSS OF 2ND MINNESOTA REGIMENT.

12 killed, 33 wounded.

Company B—Killed, privates H. C. Reynolds, J. B. Cooper, M. Crane, A. Dresco.
Company D—Wm. H. H. Morrow.
Company E—H. R. Thompson.
Company G—Privates F. Bohmbach, G. Rommel, F. Sternshorn, J. Warner.
Company I—Privates S. M. Parker, F. Shneider.

WOUNDED.

Company B—Capt. Wm. Markum, slightly; corporal E. D. Cooper, slightly; Privates W. L. Smith, severely; J. G. Walden, John Eigel, C. White, J. B. Chember, all slightly.
Company E—Privates J. Mabold, severely; J. R. Brown, O. P. Bense, slightly.
Company G—Sergeant A. Morganstein, slightly; privates F. Kiefer, severely; C. Schultz, C. Yanke, H. H. Hammen, Wm. Pratt, Wm. Kempen, Geo. Dehning, all slightly.
Company I—2d Lieut. T. Stout, severely; private H. Clinton, slightly.
Company K—Sergeant G. McDonough, severely; corporals T. V. Hotchkiss, A. T. Grant, J. B. Pomeroy, all slightly; privates J. Bruen, H. F. Coop, A. Partman, Wm. K. Huskins, I. Smith, P. S. Barnett, F. Johnson, O. Plowman, C. F. Westland, all slightly.

REPORT OF THE 9TH OHIO.

The bugle called the 9th Regiment O. V. together on the morning of the 19th inst. Led by acting Lieut. Col. Kaemmerling, the regiment marched out of camp to meet the enemy, who was reported approaching against us on the road leading from Cumberland river to Logan's farm. The regiment proceeded in line of battle to the scene of action, about 1½ miles from the camp. At a point this side of the thick woods separating the enemy from us, Company K was ordered to take position on a side road and to skirmish the bush, for the purpose of protecting us against any flank attack. The remaining eight companies (company G was on grand guard on the other side of our camp, and were left there), proceeded on a quick step through the woods to the place of battle, and no sooner had they reached the edge of the wood, when they were ordered to attack the enemy. The latter were posted in force on the edge of and in the woods opposite us, and was separated from us by two open cornfields, both of which were fenced. Our main wing touched the main road leading to the Cumberland, and was separated by the same from the right wing of the 2d Minnesota.

With loud hurrahs our boys, most gallantly led by Major Kaemmerling, advanced upon the enemy, extending themselves all over the first of the two cornfields, and taking stand along and behind the fence. Brisk and heavy firing at once began from both sides and continued for about half an hour. At last, Companies A, B, C and D, from our right, made a flank movement by left wheel, and after opening a terrible fire against the enemy's left wing, they, together with the remaining companies, made a bayonet charge, driving the enemy from his position with loud shouts. The enemy immediately fled precipitately, leaving behind their dead and wounded, their knapsacks, provisions, etc. Our men hastily pursued and made a large number of prisoners.

Company K, detailed as stated above, had been ordered to rejoin the main body, but failing to find it, fell in with the 2d Minnesota, participating in the action on the left wing of said regiment.

The strength of our regiment during the action was 3 staff officers, 1 staff bugler, 21 company officers, 93 non-commissioned officers, 505 privates, and 8 buglers—in all 623.

[Signed.] GEO. H. HARRIS, Adjutant 9th Reg't O. V.

Reply of Cox to Gurley.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, responded to the criticism of his colleague (Mr. Gurley) upon the conduct of the war and General McClellan. He said there were hypocrites in religion, quacks in medicine, pettifoggers in law, mushrooms in vegetation, secession in government, and military critics in Congress. He proceeded to answer the general charges against General McClellan because he had made no movement on the Potomac. He referred to the merits of the critic, whose only martial experience was acquired at Bull Run, and whose brief experience in General Fremont's staff—which he deserted when General Fremont's star paled—did not make him a military exponent fit to criticise a skilful General. He took up the complaints against General McClellan for withholding an eager army from victory in Missouri and Kentucky. There were no orders from General McClellan inconsistent with the most prompt movements. His orders were to hasten the movements without a moment's delay. He referred to the difficulties which Generals Halleck and Buell had met with on assuming their commands. It was not true, as his colleague had said, that General McClellan or General Halleck, or either of them, had stopped the march of Generals Curtis, Sigel or Asboth after Price. Those Generals had made a cavalry reconnoissance, and had called for six regiments from Gen. Pope, which had been furnished. A letter from Gen. Halleck to Gen. McClellan two days ago expressed the belief that our army would either beat Price or drive him out. As to the complaint that Gen. McClellan had stopped Generals Lander and Kelly from capturing Jackson at Romney, he showed that it would have been but a Ball's Bluff risk—the crossing of the river with no means of recrossing in case of disaster, and that too when Gen. Banks would have had twice the distance to march which Jackson would have had to retreat. Gen. Banks approved of Gen. McClellan's action in this matter. As to the non-movement of the army here, it cannot be done for the mud. It was never intended by Gen. McClellan to attack an equal force in their entrenchments. He intended to do what he is now doing—cut off the line of their supplies and retreat by taking the Tennessee railroad. To this end he has given his every energy to aid Gen. Buell and his division.

Mr. Cox referred to the general conduct of the war, and the character of Gen. McClellan. His colleague had said that the people had no faith in the chief in command. Mr. Cox denied this. What was wanted was a little more faith from his reverend colleague. He (Mr. Gurley) was a minister of the Gospel, and his faith was so large as to take in all mankind in his scheme of salvation. If his colleague's faith can take Jeff. Davis and Wigfall into heaven, if he can see Humphrey Marshall squeeze through the gates of Paradise, why cannot he exercise some faith in the skill and strategy of Gen. McClellan, even when some of his designs are to him inscrutable? The General in command has to be reserved. If he took every one into his confidence in this leaky weather, all his plans would be frustrated.

Mr. Cox inveighed against the fledgling Congressional critics, whose experience was mostly confined to Bull Run. It used to be considered necessary for a military critic to know at least that the rear rank is just behind the front, and that he should be at least a militia officer with the bloody experience of a training day; but here we have a reverend civilian, whose thoughts have been more on the dove than the eagle, whose experience has been confined to conventions and caucuses, criticising one of the most accomplished officers in the military service of any nation. Why years ago, in the Mexican war, these same gentlemen who are so querulous about McClellan, echoed Sumner's "Peace the true grandeur of nations," and Hosea Biglow's song—

"Fife away, you fifin feller,
You may fife till you are yeller,
'Fore you get ahold of me."

He referred, in conclusion, to the animus of these attacks on Gen. McClellan. It was because he would not make the war an abolition war. He would not not discuss this aspect of our debates. Happily he *could announce that no confiscating or emancipation bills can pass this Congress*. Let the abolitionists howl on—let Phillips declare that a victory by McClellan would only cover up the old slavery sore, and therefore was to be deplored. He hoped that these attacks on our commander, our Constitution and the Government, which were discouraging to the army and the tax-payer, would cease for the common object, the restoration of the Union.

McClellan's General Order.

[From the N. Y. Staats Zeitung, German paper.]

McClellan issued, a few days ago, the following general order: "Those slaves of rebels who have fought against the Federal troops shall find refuge in our army; those slaves who have not fought against us shall be sent back."

The practical application of the general order would operate as follows:

A Colonel, with his regiment, is on the vanguard, and a fugitive slave comes running asking for refuge, whereupon the following dialogue ensues:

Colonel—"Did you bear arms against us?"
Slave, (frightened—"Yes, sah."
Colonel—"Very well, did you charge upon our soldiers?"
Slave (more frightened)—"Yes, sah, massa."
Colonel—"Very good, have you killed one of ours?"
Slave (falling on his knees)—Take pity on me, I have, I's sorry to say, massa, that I shot some of your men."
Colonel (moved, with tears of joy in his eyes—Rise, my dear son, you deserve our protection, and shall be rewarded." They embrace each other, the nigger makes a summersault and hurries into the camp.

Now comes another slave running to pass the outposts for the camp:

Colonel—"Stop! don't stir! Where do you come from?
Slave—"I've escaped from my master, who fights in the secesh army, as he wanted to compel me to charge upon you."
Colonel—"And you have not shot at our soldiers?"
Slave—"No, Massa!"
Colonel—"Never?"
Slave—"Never, sah!"
Colonel (striking him with the belt of his sword upon the back)—"Away, you black, dirty dog, you; how can you hope to find protection with us, if you have not shot one of our people?"

A "Good Joke" on the Professor.

The Fort Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* tells the following joke on Prof. Fletcher, our Superintendent of Public Instruction:

The other day Miles J. Fletcher, Esq., Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Indiana, was wandering around on the beach trying to "kill time" while awaiting for the arrival of his brother from Richmond, Va. Suddenly he came upon a place on the beach where the contrabands had been digging gravel out of pits, to be subsequently used in preparing roads. The wagons had all been loaded and hauled off, and the contrabands had seated themselves out of sight in the gravel pit, studiously pondering primers and spelling books. One of the more learned was acting as monitor.

"L, O, G," says one.

"Well, what does that spell?" asks the monitor.

"Dunno," answered cuffee.

"Dat spells LOG, LOG of wood, you know!" rejoined the monitor triumphantly.

After getting along through the column of words with various success, one little contraband sang out:

"B, E, A, R," what do dat spell, honey?"

This was a stumper for all hands, and the class had unanimously determined to "skip" it, when Mr. Fletcher came forward much to their surprise and said, "that spells *bear*."

"What's dat, Mas'r?" asked one of the bravest of the flock.

"Why, it's a great ugly, black animal that lives in the woods yonder?"

"Hi! Hi! De gemmen means a wild bease—a *bar*!"

And they all laughed so heartily over Mr. Fletcher's bad pronunciation, that he had to beat a hasty retreat in order to get out of hearing of the gravel pit contrabands.

A Secesh Letter.

One of the Ohio Seventh Regiment sends the following letter, found at Blue Gap, Western Virginia, when our troops drove out the rebels:

January the 5, 1862.

Dear family

I take the present oppartunity to drope you a flew lines to let you now how I am geting a long I am well at presant and I hop you all ar Doying the same besing I recken you though I wasent a going to write to you I keppaing it of but you mest excuse me for not writing to you all sunner we ar Campt at the hanging rock I haent much of importance to write to you at present but reckon I must tel you how I Comout when I got back to Camp I come out better than I expect to mi Captain did not report he me only maid me luse the time that I was gone We Haent receive no pay yett but I shortly think we will get our pay soon but our men is geting very much out of sorts a bout ther pay ther time is up and they havent receie enny pay and are leaving ever day by droves a for me I will stay yet while but if I dont get mi pay in a weeke or two you will find me at home a gain it is not worthe to foold a bout and not get no pay for it as for the hard times I dont care for but I would like to get some pay now and then but I have five Dollers yet that will to take home we have tolerable good Qarter we have built solgers cabin to live in I recon you herd Volenteers is left Winchester and ar gon towards romney Our picets had a figh yesterday they kild the Northern Captain and three of his men and taken three prisners and three horses and Some times our men neve got a crack I dont think we will get in a fite here so more at present but Remember me until deth Jacob Zouderback to John Zonderback

you must write to me as sone as you get thes few lines.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Gen. Burnside and the Contractors—Gen. Lane and Gen. Hunter—A fine opening for somebody in South Carolina—Gen. Ripley and the Ordnance Bureau—Proposed reduction of Cavalry force and the economy thereof—More Financial Schemes—Mr. Spaulding's Bill.

[From our own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1862.

The disaster which overtook a portion of Gen. Burnside's antiquated and abominable transports, losing valuable lives and valuable cargoes of ammunition and artillery horses, has made a profound impression here. The remark attributed to the General to the effect that the contractors had almost ruined him, and he looked to the Almighty for deliverance out of their hands, is generally believed, and an inquiry has been set on foot in the Senate to unravel the mystery of the purchase and selection of those vessels. Poor Mr. Welles has troubles enough without bearing any burdens that do not belong to him; therefore it should be understood that all vessels for the transport service are bought or chartered by the War Department, and it is to the War Department that Senator Grimes's inquiry is directed. Uncomfortable disclosures will be made without doubt, and I hope sincerely that no one connected with the new *regime* of the War Office may be found guilty in the premises.

Gen. Hunter's order in reference to the expedition from his Department towards the South, "called in the newspapers Gen. Lane's Expedition," is another sensation to the federal citizens. At first the genuineness of the document was doubted, but it is now believed in official quarters to be no hoax. I have taken pains to examine some of the commissions of Gen. Lane's staff officers, hoping that the language employed might throw some light on the subject. They are in the following words: "You are hereby notified that the "President has appointed you, on the recom-"mendation of Major General McClellan (or "*McClennan*, as some of them are curiously "written), an additional Aid-de-Camp on his "staff, to be by him detailed for service in the "army in Kansas under *Brigadier General* "*Lane*." The usual printed form then follows, concluding thus: "You will report by "letter to *Gen. Hunter*, to be detailed for ser-"vice *under Gen. Lane*." Thus it appears that it was intended to give Gen. Lane the command of the expedition with an extraordinary staff, extraordinary both in numbers and rank. There are no officers on Gen. Hunter's staff ranking higher than Major, while Gen. Lane has a Colonel and a Lieut. Colonel. There would be a manifest impropriety in sending a Brigadier General on an expedition with a more imposing staff than the Major General commanding the same expedition. So it may be assumed that the *intention* of the competent authorities here was to give Gen. Lane command of the expedition.

But what shall be done with Gen. Hunter? No officer in the service has been so shamefully treated. The most unpopular and offensive tasks have been put upon him from beginning. When he received his commission as Major General he was sent to Missouri for service under Gen. Fremont, by whom he was snubbed for venturing to suggest that a prompt movement should be made to intercept Price before he should have time to reach and capture our forces at Lexington. A few weeks later he was placed in command of the forces in Missouri and ordered to fall back from Springfield to St. Louis. This was undoubtedly a wise measure, but it was an unpopular one. Price was at that time at Cross Hollow, in the State of Arkansas, a hundred miles distant, and it was useless to think of following him at the beginning of the winter so far from the Federal base of operations and source of supplies. Yet the people generally wanted to have it done at any risk and at any cost. Scarcely had the retrograde movement been accomplished, when General Hunter was superseded by General Halleck, and sent to Coventry at Fort Leavenworth. This order the had appearance of being a censure upon his course in Missouri, though it was not intended to be a censure in reality. Now the time has come round for active service in Gen. Hunter's own Department, where his qualities as a soldier might find ample exercise, and where his known principles as a man might have ample scope. His ideas of the nature and character of the rebellion, and the means necessary to put it down, are believed to be substantially the same as Gen. Lane's. He may reasonably ask why he is still again pushed aside, and in this case to make room for an officer of inferior rank?

Here is a case for the exercise of those faculties which are thought to belong to Secretary Stanton—justice, firmness and singleness of purpose in the cause entrusted to his charge. Why may not Gen. Hunter or Gen. Lane be sent to relieve the dyspeptic and laggard Sherman in South Carolina, who has as yet secured nothing but the sneers of the naval officers and the contempt of the enemy? The only victories which adorn his brow are those he has achieved over the newspaper correspondents. Let us have a man in his place, and send him to a water cure. Gen. Hunter or Gen. Lane would not wait any longer for the uprising of that "Union party" at the South. They would go to work and *make one*. Whatever may be the result of the seeming difficulty in Kansas, I am assured that there will be no ill feeling between Gen. Hunter and Gen. Lane. The latter, in his private conversation here, before he went West, always spoke of Gen. Hunter as his superior officer. I trust, in any event, it will not turn out that the high hopes raised by the promised expedition are dashed, and that the grand enthusiasm and love of country, and love of liberty in the Northwest, have been trifled with.

A few days since the story became current at the War and Navy Departments that Gen. Ripley, the head of the Ordnance Department, was, or was soon to be, removed on account of some grave dereliction of duty; likewise that Major Dyer had been telegraphed for to take charge of that important Bureau. Two days later a new song proceeds from the War Department, imporing that Secretary Stanton never had any thought of removing Gen. Ripley. Now, the first story was absolutely true. Gen. Ripley's head was, in the eyes of those competent to take it off, already in the basket, and for good reasons too. Whether Major Dyer was summoned to take his place is not a relevant question. It is not to be believed that the Secretary of War has told anybody that he "never had any intention of removing Ripley." He has changed his mind. Why he has done so is the mystery, and the only mystery, in the case.

Nothing can illustrate the recklessness of the late Secretary of War more sharply than the necessity which exists for the reduction of the cavalry force from some 80,000 to 30,000. The recommendation for this step has already been made by Gen. Stoneman, chief of cavalry, to Secretary Stanton. The 30,000 horses thus dispensed with have cost the Government $3,570,000, exclusive of their forage since they were bought. If every one of these animals had to be shot through the head, and all the saddles, bridles, blankets, shoes, holsters, sabres, lances, revolvers and carbines, which their purchase has made necessary, had to be piled up for a bonfire, the disbanding of the whole would be an act of economy. Such frightful gaps as they are eating into the Treasury were never before seen in that gaping institution. Multiply the sorrows of Mr. Sparrowgrass, after he had bought the horse from "the man's brother," by 30,000, and the national perplexity may be understood. Perhaps the tribe of jobbers will make more money in selling off the stock, than they did in buying it, but the Government must be the gainer in any event. Can anything be conceived of, more utterly profligate than this waste of public money? If the Secretary of War had taken the three and a half millions, and all that it has since cost to feed and transport the drove, and thrown the whole sum into the deepest part of the Potomac, it would have been a better disposition of the money, for in that case no one would have been corrupted by handling it. Casuists may find an equally brilliant operation in the purchase of $40,000 worth of pig iron for ballast for a portion of the Burnside fleet, which loaded down the respective vessels so that they could not get over the "swash," and compelled the crews to throw the iron overboard in the shallowest parts of the channel, thereby still farther obstructing it.

The exigencies of the Federal Treasury have given birth to an astonishing litter of pamphlets, proposing new schemes for paper currency. Lysander Spooner, of Boston, has printed a new edition of his patent contrivance for a Real Estate Bank. I say *patent* contrivance because he files a caveat in his preface claiming that all the profits of the scheme belong to him by right of first discovery. Although the "discovery" was made in England one hundred and fifty years ago, and rejected as no discovery at all, far be it from me to deprive Mr. Spooner of a paper farthing of his just profits. Another pamphlet, of New Jersey origin, commences with the announcement that "the imperative want of the country at "this time is a *uniform paper currency*—a cur-"rency that, by common consent, *shall be equal* "*in value to gold and silver*, and yet perform all "the functions of the most perfect and perfect-"ly secured bank bill." The writer goes on to urge that the Stars and Stripes be engraved on the notes, and that they be redeemed either in coin or United States bonds. The Stars and Stripes and United States bonds would undoubtedly be as potent in making them "equal in value to gold and silver" as the imperial autograph was on the skin currency and "silver obligations" of China some four hundred years ago—that is, utterly valueless. Nearly all these pamphlets have for their evident purpose the creation of something out of paper, which shall be just as valuable as gold, either by artistic devices or peculiarity of signatures, than which there never was a wilder delusion. The writers of that pamphlet, not one of whom can buy a hundred dollars in gold for less than one hundred and three dollars of any kind of treasury notes or bank notes, not one of whom will sell his gold, if he has any, at a less premium, are all very severe and sarcastic on "bullion worshipers," whom they denounce as moon-struck theorists and innovators, just as Brigham Young might denounce the one wife system as radical and chimerical.

One thing is certain. Mr. Spaulding's Treasury note scheme, which is that of the Ways and Means Committee, has encountered a hitch somewhere. It has obtained no formal endorsement yet from the Secretary of the Treasury, whose first and best recommendation was the extinction of bank notes *pari passu* with the issue of treasury notes, so that existing values might not be disturbed and existing contracts impaired—a most wise and just consideration, which has been wholly ignored in Mr. Spaulding's prepared glue.

☞ Mr. Russell, London *Times* correspondent, is in Canada, and was to leave Toronto for Montreal and Quebec last Saturday evening. The *Globe* says he is not going home to England, but will return to Washington via Toronto, and it wants to have a lecture got for him.

A Republican Nuisance.

The Milwaukee *News* now and then extinguishes Republicans by quoting some admission made by the *Sentinel*, in the following conclusive language: "The *Sentinel* admits the facts," &c. That blundering, blathering, bungling old *Sentinel* is an intolerable political nuisance to the Republican party. We are glad to notice that the *State Journal* has protected Senator Doolittle from the accusation made by the Milwaukee *News*, that he was committed to secession doctrines. There ought to be one able daily Republican paper in Milwaukee. The *News* attends to Democratic interests "up to the handle," every time while the wheezy *Sentinel* nods assent to one proposition, yawns at the next, and like the Macy fellow who "waited until a chair came around," it waits for an editorial in some Albany, Buffalo, Cincinnati or Chicago paper to come around, applicable, in some degree, to the subject, and then "scissors" completes the job. Read the article from the *State Journal* in another column.—*LaCrosse Republican.*

The Port Royal Cotton.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post, 28th.]

The work of gathering goes steadily on; large quantities have been collected on the inland plantations, and ginning is carried on to a considerable extent. The number of contrabands engaged in the work is increasing, and the chief difficulty at present is a want of transportation facilities.

When the Federal forces landed at Hilton Head all the horses, oxen, carts and conveyances of all kinds were taken possession of and applied to the uses of the Quartermaster's department. As our troops penetrated to the adjacent islands and took possession of the main land, the same process was continued, and these means of transportation have been retained for the uses of the army.

The cotton now coming from Port Royal is carried on the shoulders of the negroes to the banks of the streams navigable for steamers of heavy draught, and it is noteworthy that, although the bulk of the cotton is inland, or on the banks of shallow streams, the only vessel of any considerable size employed in the transportation service is the Mayflower, an old ferry-boat, drawing nearly ten feet of water.

Under these circumstances the business of taking the cotton from the plantation is exceedingly slow and difficult, if not in many cases impossible of accomplishment, except when it is carried for miles by the negroes—a work for which the comparatively small force of the contrabands is entirely inadequate. Besides the Mayflower cannot approach very near the banks of the rivers, and the cotton in such cases is necessarily got on board by the use of small boats, which is a tedious operation.

☞ The report of the Iowa Sanitary Commission has just been issued in a neat pamphlet. Of the whole Iowa force in the field, 2,000 are on the sick list, with an average of 80 sick to each regiment, and this is deemed below the actual average. The report pertinently says:

The U. S. Commission keeps "a reserve stock" at Washington "for special emergencies, such as a general engagement or an epidemic." The Western division of the army is exposed to the one of these, if not the other. When a battle on the Potomac was first expected—and "there might be at any moment five thousand or ten thousand soldiers requiring instant shelter and treatment; and, in case of victory, as many wounded rebels besides, for whom Government would be bound to provide with tenderness and humanity"—"there was not at Washington a reserve of hospital stores or unoccupied beds for three hundred additional patients." We are in a similar case at St. Louis now, and St. Louis sustains the same relation to our Western army that Washington does to the Eastern. We ought to collect a reserve of hospital stores at St. Louis. Where shall they be had? The long delay to strike has been favorable to sanitary precautions and preparations, but deplorably unfavorable to the health of the soldier himself, and it has given us no such gain on actual sickness and suffering as fits us to meet great and sudden increase. "In some modern battles one-third the whole number has been wounded." It would take us a long time, at the present rate of supply, to accumulate hospital stores for even three thousand sick and wounded Iowa soldiers.

☞ The Romance of the War is yet to be written, and beside what it will furnish to the historian, the "yaller-kivered" will fairly revel in the prodigal stock of properties that will fall to their lot. We shall have every variety of guerilla, robber and chieftain dished up with all the adjuncts of love and murder. We especially commend to these latter, as a sure card to the first, to employ it, a cave recently discovered on the Meramec river, in Calloway county, Missouri, just explored by our scouts. It has, during the past summer, been occupied by horse thieves, who have hid away their plunder, and even horses and mules have been kept within for several days. But few of the inhabitants in the vicinity were aware of the existence of the cavern. It contains three extensive rooms:

The first room entered was fifty feet from the floor to the roof, and the apartment was six hundred yards in diameter. The entrance was made by a capacious door thirty feet in width. A six mule team could be driven into this room very easily, and have abundant room to turn about. At the end of this room is a winding stairs, composed of natural stone steps fifteen feet high, and on ascending this flight of steps the visitor enters the second chamber, which is one hundred feet in height, and of elliptical shape. This room is gorgeously ornamented with immense stalactites, which hang pendant like icicles from the roof. On the floor of this room were seen the fire-places, beds, &c., of the recent occupants. From this beautiful apartment, you crawl up an inclined fissure about thirty feet, when an inferior room is reached which opens by an *adit* to the surface above, on top of the bluff.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* says Hon. Alfred Ely will soon publish the daily record of his imprisonment at Richmond, with all its interesting scenes and incidents. Also, the correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says that Mr. Ely has become very conservative, as the result of that imprisonment, and it is even hinted that he will turn out a good Democrat before long. We give both reports for what they are worth.

☞ The Rochester *Democrat* says that the citizens of Brockport are considerably excited by an alleged abortion case, resulting in the death of a married lady, and in which affair a hitherto respectable and prominent resident is implicated. No particulars are vouchsafed.

☞ The Republicans and Democrats of New Hampshire having made party nominations for the State election in March, a third convention has been called "without respect to party," at Concord, on Thursday the 6th inst.

☞ The Jeffersonville (Ind.) Railroad Company have, during the past few months, transported thousands of Philadelphia and other Eastern-made army wagons to Kentucky Among these, hundreds have been discovered to have poplar hubs, which are just about as good as no hubs at all.

Drs. R. & J. Hunter.

CARD—REMOVAL.

DRS. R. & J. HUNTER,

Physicians for diseases of the

Throat, Lungs, and Heart,

Take this method of informing their patients, and those who may desire to consult them, that they have

REMOVED THEIR OFFICE

From Adams street to rooms No.'s 5 and 6, at No. 124 Clark street, known as Washington Block, under Fassett and Cook's photographic gallery. They have been induced to remove to this locality for the greater convenience of those requiring frequent attention in the local treatment pursued by them.

In establishing an office at Chicago, under the personal attendance of Dr. JAMES HUNTER, in connection with their New York office, they would briefly state that the latest and direct mode of treating affections of the respiratory organs, by inhaling remedies into the lungs, instead of taking them into the stomach, was first systematized by them. And the great success which has attended the practice since its first introduction, amply attests the correctness of the views which for years they have given to the public on the subject.

The official records of the city of New York show a diminution of over thirty per cent. in the mortality from consumption in three years following their extensive practice in that city; while in and around Chicago there are many families who were successfully treated from the office of the Drs. Hunter many years ago.

Drs. R. & J. Hunter deem it proper to state these facts, as corroborating the practical soundness of their theories, on the nature, causes and treatment of affections of the throat and lungs.

New York office, No. 57 E. 12th street. Chicago office, No. 124 Clark street. ja27-k551-1w

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Lumber.

LUMBER.—A. Foster & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in St. Clair, Saginaw and Green Bay Lumber, shingles and Lath; also, Sash Doors and Blinds. Having on hand a large, dry and well selected stock, we offer it at prices to suit the times and load cars in our yard free of charge. Office and Yard, West Twelfth street, near the bridge. Post Office Box 233. N. B.—Included in our stock are eighteen feet Stock Boards.

Wholesale Houses.

REMOVAL.

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HAVE REMOVED TO

NOS. 34 & 36 LAKE STREET,

CORNER OF WABASH AVENUE,

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MEN'S WEAR.

They will be happy to have all their old customers as well as new ones.

Call and Examine their Stock,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.

NEW YORK.

81 AND 83 FRANKLIN STREET,

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WICKS, SMITH & CO.

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At Less than Market Rates.

1,000 Pckgs. Madder Prints, STANDARD MAKES.

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10,000 Pieces British Dress Fabrics, UNDER 11¼ CENTS.

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BOWEN BROTHERS,

74 & 76 Lake Street,

Invite special attention to their large and choice stock of

Fall, Winter and Holiday GOODS,

Consisting of New and Fresh Styles of Prints, De Laines, Mohairs, Brocades, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.,

Together with a very full stock of FANCY NOTIONS,

All sold at inviting prices in consideration of the advance in the East, AS THEY CANNOT BE DUPLICATED.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.

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DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH.

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Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue,

Have in store a large stock of

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6,500 boxes TIN PLATE,
5,400 bdls. SHEET IRON,
350 " RUSSIA IRON,
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20,000 " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
25 casks SHEET ZINC,
10 tons PIG TIN,
15,500 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
10 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz. AXES,
1,300 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 tons SAD IRONS.

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RAWSON & BARTLETT,

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BOOTS AND SHOES,

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We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass. which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water-Proof Boots: together with a full stock of all styles of

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Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.

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A complete assortment of Cutlery, and Shelf Hardware of all descriptions.

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STATEMENT

Of the condition of the

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of Jan'y, 1862,

Made to the Auditor of Illinois pursuant to the Statutes of the State, entitled "An Act to Regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, and amended January 22, 1857.

NAME AND LOCATION:

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONN.

CAPITAL, - - - - $1,500,000, AND IS PAID UP.

ASSETS:

	Par Val.	Mark't Val.
Real Estate unincumbered		[illegible]
Cash on hand and in Bank		126,780 [illegible]
Cash in the hands of Agents and in transit		152,667 91
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest	44,000	44,000 00
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	48,000	48,000 00
Rochester City Bonds, 7 per ct., semi-annual interest	25,000	25,000 00
Brooklyn City Bonds, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest	25,000	25,000 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest	65,000	65,000 00
Jersey City Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	25,000	25,000 00
Milwaukee City Bonds, 10 per cent., semi-annual interest	5,000	5,000 00
New York City Bonds, 6 per cent., quarterly interest	50,000	50,000 00
United States Treasury Notes, 7 3-10 per cent., semi-annual interest	54,000	55,447 20
United States Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	125,000	112,500 00
United States stock, 5 per cent., semi-annual interest	205,000	166,050 00
Kentucky State Stock, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest	10,000	7,200 00
Tennessee State Stock, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest	10,000	4,100 00
New York State Stock, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest	31,000	32,395 00
Missouri State Stock, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest	26,000	10,400 00
Ohio State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	75,000	67,500 00
Michigan State Stock, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest	25,000	20,000 00
Indiana State Stock, 2½ per ct., semi-annual interest	76,000	41,800 00
500 shares Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company Stock	50,000	69,000 00
250 shares Conn. River Railroad Company Stock	25,000	19,500 00
107 shares Boston and Worcester Railroad Company Stock	10,700	11,556 00
50 shares Conn. River Co. Stock	5,000	1,250 00
50 shares Citizens' Bank Stock, Waterbury Conn.	5,000	5,000 00
50 shares Stafford Bank Stock, Stafford Springs, Conn.	5,000	5,000 00
30 shares Eagle Bank Stock, Providence, R. I.	1,500	1,800 00
200 shares Revere Bank Stock, Boston, Mass.	20,000	18,400 00
100 shares Safety Fund Bank Stock, Boston, Mass.	10,000	9,200 00
200 shares Bank of the State of Missouri Stock, St. Louis, Missouri	20,000	15,000 00
100 shares Merchant's Bank Stock, St. Louis	10,000	7,500 00
200 shares Mechanics' Bank Stock St. Louis, Mo.	20,000	15,000 00
400 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank Stock, Philadelphia, Penn.	20,000	20,000 00
140 shares Ætna Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	14,000	14,000 00
100 shares Bank of Hartford Company, Hartford, Conn.	5,000	4,500 00
100 shares Charter Oak Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	10,000	10,000 00
200 shares City Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	20,000	21,800 00
308 shares Exchange Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	15,400	15,400 00
400 shares Farmers and Mechanics' Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	40,000	44,8[illegible] 00
500 shares Hartford Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	50,000	65,000 00
100 shares Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	10,000	8,500 00
300 shares Phoenix Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	30,000	28,500 00
250 shares State Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	25,000	30,000 00
150 shares Conn. River Banking Co. Stock, Hartford, Conn.	7,500	9,750
400 shares American Exchange Bank Stock, New York City	40,000	32,000 00
300 shares Bank of America Stock, New York City	30,000	30,000 00
800 shares Broadway Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	24,000 00
800 shares Butchers' and Drovers Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	21,000 00
100 shares City Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	10,500 00
100 shares Bank of the Commonwealth Stock, New York City	10,000	7,000 00
200 shares Bank of Commerce Stock, New York City	20,000	16,000 00
100 shares Hanover Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	6,500 00
300 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank Stock, New York City	30,000	27,000 00
100 shares Mercantile Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	10,000 00
100 shares Market Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	16,000 00
1,200 shares Mechanics' Bank Stock, New York City	30,000	27,000 00
200 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	8,000 00
400 shares Metropolitan Bank Stock, New York City	40,000	35,200 00
820 shares Merchants' Bank Stock, New York City	41,000	32,800 00
400 shares Manhattan Co. Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	24,000 00
300 shares Nassau Bank Stock, New York City	30,000	24,000 00
200 shares North River Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	7,000 00
300 shares Bank of New York Stock, New York City	30,000	26,400 00
200 shares Bank of North America Stock, New York City	20,000	16,000 00
400 shares Ocean Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	14,000 00
400 shares People's Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	8,500 00
500 shares Phenix Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	9,000 00
200 shares Bank of the Republic Stock, New York City	20,000	17,000 00
400 shares Union Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	16,400 00
150 shares N. Y. L. Ins. and Trust Co. Stock, New York City	15,000	26,250 00
100 shares United States Trust Co. Stock, New York City	10,000	11,800 00
		$2,128,140 48

LIABILITIES:

The amount of Liabilities due or not due to Banks or other creditors	Nothing.
Losses adjusted and due	None.
Losses adjusted and not due	$873 07
Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or waiting proof	$184,681 46

All claims against the Company are small, for printing, &c.

The greatest amount insured in any one risk is Twenty Thousand Dollars.

The greatest amount insured in any one city, town, village or block, varies.

The charter is on file with the Auditor.

HARTFORD, January 1st, 1862.

L. J. HENDEE, Secretary.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, Hartford County, ss. Hartford, January 1st, 1862.

Personally appeared before me, Henry Fowler, a Justice of the Peace, for said State and County, L. J. Hendee, Secretary, and made solemn oath, that the foregoing Statement of the assets and condition of the Ætna Insurance Company is true.

HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.

Then follows the Auditors Certificate of Authority:

Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1863.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, January 20th, 1862.

Whereas, The Ætna Insurance Company, located at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, and an act amendatory thereto, approved January 22d, 1857; and whereas, said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing GURDON S. HUBBARD and CHAS. H. HUNT, of Chicago, its Agents for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing them to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon either of said Agents shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said GURDON S. HUBBARD and CHAS. H. HUNT are authorized as Agents for the said Company to transact the business of Insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty three, so far as they may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

[SEAL] In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this twentieth day of January, A. D. 1862.

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents for Chicago, No. 1 Loomis Block

Map of Kentucky.

A VALUABLE MAP OF KENTUCKY,

Equal to Lloyd's Great Map of Virginia,

From actual Surveys just before the War commenced.

☞ There has never been a Map of Kentucky issued before of any account.

LLOYD'S TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Price 50 Cents, in Sheets, colored nicely in Counties. Published by order of the Executive from actual surveys made of each County. This Map is the size of Lloyd's Southern States Map and Lloyd's Topographical Map of Virginia, 4 feet square. On this Map of Kentucky is shown every Mountain, every Ridge, every Wagon and Stage Road, every Canal, every Natural Curiosity, every Creek and River, and the names of them, every County Seat, every Town, every Village and every Post Town, every Mountain Pass and every Ford. Every Railroad and every Station on the Railroads, and the distances from Station to Station, are laid down from official authority. ☞ This Map is engraved on steel, and shows Tennessee as far south as Nashville. Any one ordering this Map and not satisfied with it can have their money refunded.

Price per copy 50 Cents, in Sheets, colored nicely, or 4 copies for $1.

Mounted edition on rollers, varnished nicely, $2.00; Pocket edition for Army Officers and Travelers, with linen backs, price $2.50. ☞ Sent by mail to any part of the country.

AGENTS WANTED in every County and also in the Army in Kentucky. Every Officer and soldier will need this Map—it is the only good Map ever made of Kentucky, and is worth $5. Price 50 cents, or 4 copies for $1. Sent by mail safely or no pay. Address, J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, 164 Broadway, New York.

Special Notices.

CATARRH! CATARRH!! LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, Warranted to be a sure cure for CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD. ... CATARRH IN THE NOSE. ... 196 Lake, Corner of Wells-St. Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 1386, Chicago, Ill.

KNOW THYSELF! Dr. J. H. McCANN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON ... Female Diseases, &c. ... Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.

Medicinal.

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN. THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT ESPECIALLY DESIGNED for the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family. ... A. M. BININGER & CO.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. ... HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU ... H. T. HELMBOLD ... LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, 43 Lake St., Chicago ... Ask for Helmbold's—Take no other.

Machinery.

BOILER INCRUSTATION NOT ONLY SERIOUSLY INJURES THE BOILERS, BUT GREATLY INCREASES FUEL BILLS. ... FULTON'S COMPOUND. For sale only by ELLWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., No. 181 LAKE STREET.

T. CRANE & BROTHER ... WROUGHT IRON PIPE ... Steam Heating Works ... The Trade Supplied ... 102 WEST LAKE STREET.

Oil and Lamps.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS, ... LINSEED OIL, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge ... PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. ... E. W. BLATCHFORD.

Banking and ...

WISCONSIN ... HIGHEST ... PAID ... AMERICAN ... By E. K. WIL... BANKING AND ... ALEXANDER ... THE BILLS ... NOTICE ... The Bank of ... BANKING ... EUROPEAN ... MARC & HERTZ ... TRADERS BANK ... BANKING OF J. T. VAN ... BANKING HOUSE C. B. BL... AIKEN & NORTON ... ILLINOIS SAVINGS ... DAVENPORT ... BANK OF AMERICA ... Money to ... TELEGRAPHIC ... MONEY TO ... FOR MONEY ... ERNST PRU...

Bags.

BAGS! BAGS! ... BAG MANUFACTORY ... Hats, Caps ... RUSSIAN ... BUFFALO ROBES ... Oysters. OYSTERS! ... Granular ... QUERY.—

...nsurance.

& WILLMARTH,

INSURE

Grain, Produce, Building, Household Furniture, [illegible] PERSONAL PROPERTY,

[illegible] LOSS BY FIRE

[illegible] Insurance Companies:

[illegible], of New York. [illegible]

[illegible] WASHINGTON, Providence, R. I. [illegible]

[illegible], of New York. [illegible]

[illegible], of London. [illegible]

[illegible] taken in the [illegible] LIFE INS. CO., [illegible] New York. [illegible]

[illegible] South Water Street. [illegible]

[illegible]TEMENT

[illegible] condition of the

[illegible] INSURANCE [illegible]MPANY.

[illegible] day of Jan'y, 1862,

[illegible] of Illinois pursuant to the [illegible] "An Act to Regulate the [illegible] Companies not incorporated [illegible] approved February 14th, 1855, and [illegible]

[illegible]AND LOCATION:

[illegible]RANCE COMPANY, [illegible]TFORD, CONN.

[illegible] $1,500,000.

[illegible]S PAID UP.

[illegible]ASSETS: Par Val. Mark't Val. [illegible]

[illegible]LITIES: [illegible] Nothing. None. [illegible]

[illegible] Notices.

[illegible] and best Hair [illegible]

[illegible], M. D., having [illegible]

[illegible]

CATARRH! CATARRH!!

[illegible] CATARRH REMEDY,

[illegible] COLD IN THE HEAD,

[illegible] IN THE NOSE.

[illegible] LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY [illegible]

[illegible] 180 Lake, Corner of Wells-St. Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 1335, Chicago, Ill.

[KN]OW THYSELF!

J. H. McCANN,

[illegible] AND SURGEON, detects to a certainty [illegible] and locality of diseases, by a simple [illegible] without asking any questions, [illegible] and Lungs treated by Medical [illegible] Constitutional treatment. Diseases of [illegible] Stomach, of the Liver, Kidneys, Dropsy, [illegible] Chronic Ulcers, Rheumatism, [illegible] Paralysis, Fistula, Spasms, Fits, Disease [illegible] Ear, Seminal Weakness, Skin Diseases [illegible] In short, all curable diseases [illegible] cured in the shortest possible [illegible] "cure-all" doctor and will under[illegible] a fair prospect of recovery.

[Fem]ale Diseases, &c.,

[illegible] Irregularities, Failing of the [illegible] Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, [illegible] Menstruation, Barrenness, &c. will [illegible] without poisonous drugs, injurious [illegible] medicines of any kind. Have no delicacy [illegible] difference what your troubles may [illegible] are cordially invited to call and see [illegible]

[Consultati]ons and Examinations Free of Charge.

[illegible] strictly confidential. Office in [illegible] Building, corner of State and Randolph [illegible] hours from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. [illegible] McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. Letters [illegible] enclosing a stamp, will receive prompt [illegible] two stamps I will send a pamphlet [illegible]

Medicinal.

[B]INGER'S OLD [LO]NDON DOCK GIN.

THIS [illegible] TONIC STIMULANT

ESPECIALLY DESIGNED [for t]he Use of the Medical Profession and the Family,

[illegible] the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by [illegible] of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists [illegible] possessing all of those intrinsic [illegible] qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong [illegible] GIN. Put up in quart and [illegible] by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.

A. M. BININGER & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y. [illegible] wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & [illegible] Reed & Co., and J. H. S. Fuller & Co.

HELMBOLD'S

[GENU]INE PREPARATIONS.

[illegible] HELMBOLD'S ...... HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, THE GREAT DIURETIC.

[POS]ITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY [FOR DISE]ASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, [GRAVEL,] DROPSY, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM [illegible] OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE, [IMPUR]ITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c.

[illegible] DISEASES, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPTIC FITS, LANGOUR, NERVOUSNESS, [GENER]AL LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM, [illegible] OF VISION, [INSAN]ITY, PALLID COUNTENANCE, SOUR STOMACH, SICK HEADACHE, HECTIC FLUSH [illegible] ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES.

[HELMB]OLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. [NO] FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT. PREPARED ACCORDING TO [PHARM]ACY AND CHEMISTRY, PRESCRIBED AND USED BY EMINENT PHYSICIANS.

[HELMB]OLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU [illegible] in its taste and odor, immediate in its [action, and] free from all injurious properties. Cures at [illegible] [L]ITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET. [ON]E DOLLAR per bottle, or SIX for FIVE [illegible] delivered to any name, initial, hotel, post, [illegible] or store.

[Describe] Symptoms in all Communications. [HELMB]OLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. EXTRACT BUCHU, EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. [illegible] PLEASE NOTICE.—We make no secret of [illegible] They are selected by a competent Druggist [illegible] of the best quality.

[HELMB]OLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS PREPARED IN VACUO, BY H. T. HELMBOLD, [PRACT]ICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, [illegible] South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa. SOLD BY

LORD & SMITH, [Wholes]ale Druggists, 43 Lake St., Chicago, [illegible] the State of Illinois. Also, by all respectable [illegible]

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. [Ask fo]r Helmbold's—Take no other.

Machinery.

[BOI]LER INCRUSTATION NOT ONLY SERIOUSLY [INJ]URES THE BOILERS, BUT GREATLY INCREASES [F]UEL BILLS.

[illegible] entirely removed and prevented from so [illegible] by using [IMPERIAL? HI]LTON'S COMPOUND.

For sale only by [illegible]WORTH, HUBBARD & CO., No. 181 LAKE STREET.

[illegible] T. CRANE & BROTHER, [illegible] Manufacturers of and Dealers in [W]ROUGHT IRON PIPE For Steam, Water and Gas, [illegible] FLUES, STEAM GAUGES, [illegible] of BRASS GOODS for Steam [illegible]

[St]eam Heating Works [illegible] approved principle, erected in all kinds [illegible]

The Trade Supplied [illegible]

[illegible] WEST LAKE STREET.

Oil and Lamps.

[CH]ICAGO LEAD AND OIL [illegible] and Fulton-sts, West Side. [illegible] LEAD, [illegible] LINSEED OIL, [illegible] White Lead, Red Lead and Litharge [illegible] HYDRAULIC RAMS. [illegible] F. O. Box 4158. E. W. BLATCHFORD.

Kentucky.

[illegible]BLE MAP OF [KENT]UCKY, [illegible] Map of Virginia, [illegible] the War commenced. [illegible] been a Map of [illegible] any account. [GEOG]RAPHICAL MAP [OF] KENTUCKY. [illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

WISCONSIN BANK NOTES. I will sell Exchange on New York for WISCONSIN BANK NOTES At one and one quarter per cent premium. ja28-b384-1w E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

HIGHEST PREMIUM PAID FOR AMERICAN GOLD By E. K. WILLARD & CO., Corner Clark and Lake streets. ja28-b382-1w

BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE OF ALEXANDER & CO., No. 236 Lake street, two doors east of Lasalle street, (Marine Bank Building.) Particular attention paid to Collections. Exchange on the Eastern States and Europe. Gold and Silver bought and sold. ja28-b381-1m

THE BILLS OF THE Bank of Clifton, Canada, Are redeemed in bankable funds, at the Office of CHADWICK & CO., No. 54 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. N. B.—The genuine bills are red tinted—Fayette St. George and Dragon. Signed James Brown. ja8-b320-1m

NOTICE.— The Bank of Montreal, Having established an Agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general BANKING BUSINESS, Buying and selling Eastern and Sterling Exchange, Discounting Produce Bills based on Shipments, Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper. de13-h756-1y E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

EUROPEAN EXCHANGE. BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON England, France, Germany, Switzerland, And other European Countries, for sale at the Banking Office of J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Marine Bank Building, Lake street, Chicago, Illinois. Drafts on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London, and Letters of Credit available anywhere on the Continent granted. de13 h781-3m

MARC & HERTEL, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, Corner of Lasalle and Randolph sts., Chicago. NICHOLAS MARC. [de11-h763-3m] FREDERICK HERTEL.

TRADERS BANK, NORTHWEST CORNER LAKE & CLARK STS.,

Nominal Capital, . . $50,000.
Paid up Capital, . . $25,000.

Will deal in SIGHT EXCHANGE, GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND BANK NOTES. E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier. N. D. CLAPP, President. no18-h360-3m

BANKING OFFICE OF J. T. VAN VLECK. No. 4 BROAD STREET, (one door from Wall,) NEW YORK, Oct. 8th, 1861.

THE PATRIOTIC LOAN. FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the new 7 3-10 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the Coupons or Interest Warrants accompanying each Note, and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance. The Notes will be enclosed and sent forward as directed free of charge. I will take six per cent. Two-year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and can supply either large or small amounts. Refers to H. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago, Ill. oc12-g969-6m J. T. VAN VLECK.

BANKING HOUSE OF C. B. BLAIR, Exchange Bank Building, Corner of Lake and Clark Streets. A general Banking business transacted. Exchange on the East bought and sold. [se24-g701-6m

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings, South Water street, Chicago. Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States. ja7-1y

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO. INCORPORATED, FEBRUARY, 1857. Office, 104 and 106 Washington St. This Institution receive deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS, From all classes of persons, including Minors and Married Women, and allows Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM. Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 8 o'clock. JOHN C. HAINES, President. N. E. KIDDER, Cashier. je16-61-1y

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c. se13-61-1y No. 82 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank. Dated this 20th day of May, A. D. 1861. GEORGE SMITH, President. E. W. WILLARD Cashier. jy26-g232to[illegible]

Money to Loan.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB, se13-g969-6m Telegraph Office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on Good Improved Farms, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap. au22-g629-6m CHAMBERS & LEE, 121 Lake st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to ERNST PRUSSING, Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker. AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC. No. 6 Larmon Block, no14-1y N. E. cor. Clark and Washington sts.

Bags.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS. FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, (No. 22 MARKET-ST., CHICAGO.) Bags and Sacks Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS. SIMEON FARWELL. ap6-f771-1y

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water-st., Chicago. S. E. CLARK & CO., 128 Broad street, New York. Manufacturers of and Dealers in Bags of Every Description. Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Salt, Seed, &c. Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. [illegible]

Hats, Caps and Furs.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN AND Hudson Bay Company's Furs. Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Rugs, Foot Muffs, Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Skating Caps. BEEBE'S SILK HATS, Soft Hats of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrellas, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves, &c., At Wholesale or Retail. THOS. B. MORRIS & CO., FURRIERS AND MANUFACTURERS, 107 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill. Branch of 553 Broadway, New York. All goods warranted as represented. Cash paid for Shipping Furs. [illegible]

BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE by the Bale at the Head Quarters of the NORTHWESTERN FUR COMPANY, No. 123 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. J. A. SMITH & CO.

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! At 40 Cents per Can, at STEVENS & WEBBER'S, Fruit Dealers, 105 Randolph street. [illegible] Oysters at 45 Cents. Our Oysters are received daily from Baltimore, and warranted fresh and sound. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Post Office Box 2564. [illegible]

OYSTERS FORTY CENTS PER CAN.—BARBOUR'S third annual sale of genuine Baltimore Oysters, at 40 cents per can. [illegible] Country orders promptly attended to. [illegible] P. O. Box [illegible]

Granular Fuel.

QUERY.—Why should House-keepers [illegible] GRANULAR FUEL [illegible]

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1862.

TO ENGLISHMEN.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

You flung your taunt across the wave;
We bore it as became us,
Well knowing that the fettered slave
Left friendly lips no option save
To pity or to blame us.

You scoffed our plea. "Mere lack of will
Not lack of power," you told us:
We showed our free-state records; still
You mocked, confounding good and ill,
Slave-haters and slaveholders.

We struck at Slavery; to the verge
Of power and means we checked it;
Lo!—presto, change! its claims you urge,
Send greetings to it o'er the surge,
And comfort and protect it.

But yesterday you scarce could shake,
In slave-abhorring rigor,
Our Northern palms, for conscience sake:
To-day you clasp the hands that ache
With "walloping the nigger!"*

O Englishmen!—in hope and creed,
In blood and tongue our brothers!
We too are heirs of Runnymede;
And Shakespeare's fame, and Cromwell's deed,
Are not alone our mother's.

"Thicker than water" in one rill,
Through centuries of story,
Our Saxon blood has flowed, and still
We share with you its good and ill,
The shadow and the glory.

Joint heirs and kinfolk, leagues of wave
Nor length of years can part us:
Your right is ours to shrine and grave,
The common freehold of the brave,
The gift of saints and martyrs.

Our very sins and follies teach
Our kindred frail and human:
We carp at faults with bitter speech
The while for one unshared by each
We have a score in common.

We bowed the heart if not the knee
To England's Queen, God bless her!
We praised you when your slaves went free;
We seek to unchain ours. Will ye
Join hands with the oppressor?

And is it Christian England cheers
The bruiser, not the bruised?
And must she run, despite the tears
And prayers of eighteen hundred years,
Amuck in Slavery's crusade?

Oh black disgrace! oh, shame and loss
Too deep for tongue to phrase on!
Tear from your flag its holy cross,
And in your van of battle toss
The pirate's skull-bone blazon!

*See English caricatures of America:—Slaveholder and cowhide, with the motto, "Haven't I a right to wallop my nigger?"

THE ILLINOIS STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

[From our Special Reporter.]

SPRINGFIELD, February 1, 1862.

Convention met. Rev. Mr. Clark delivered the usual opening prayer.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Secretary of State sent in a report, the substance of which was that he, or his predecessors in office, so far as he knew, had not paid any money for legal services. Laid on the table.

SUPREME COURT—THIRD GRAND DIVISION.

The following statement of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, Third Grand Division, of cases in said Court, for the years 1859, 1860 and 1861 respectively, was handed in by the President:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Whole number of cases brought into Court	323	380	258
Whole number tried and finally adjusted	158	183	134
Whole number continued until next term	60	110	44
Dismissed and otherwise disposed of	110	97	80
Whole number of Chancery cases brought for final adjustment	49	57	42
Whole number of Criminal cases	13	17	10
People's cases for misdemeanors, and indictments for obstructing roads, &c	5	9	3
Whole number of criminal cases for final adjustment	145	210	123
Whole amount clerks' fees which have been paid to or collected by the clerks in above cases	$2,962	$3,011	$1,950

About four hundred dollars more of the Clerk's fees for 1861 may perhaps be collected; but it is probable that very little, if any more of the Clerk's fees for the years 1859 and 1860 is collectable.

COUNTIES—NAVIGABLE STREAMS.

Judge Purple presented a petition of citizens of Marshall county, praying that counties may be divided as far as possible by navigable streams. Referred to appropriate committee.

ADVERSE REPORT FROM FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Starne, from Committee on Finance, presented a report on a resolution, asking that all bonds, mortgages, judgments and all other evidence of debt which are liens upon real estate, shall not be taxed as personal property; and that all real estate shall be taxed to the owner or occupant at its fair value, and that any person or persons owning or holding any bond, mortgage, judgment, or other evidence of indebtedness which are liens upon real estate, shall be liable to the person or persons to whom such real estate shall have been taxed for his, her, or their proportion of said tax, in proportion to the interest which they may have had in said real estate; and asked to be discharged from its further consideration. Concurred in.

PETITION FROM ALEXANDER COUNTY REFUSED.

Mr. Thompson of McDonough, from the Committee on Counties, reported adversely to the petition of five or six hundred citizens of Alexander county, to "strike out the first section of the seventh article of the Constitution." That section is as follows:

"SECTION 1. No new county shall be formed or established by the general assembly, which will reduce the county or counties, or either of them, from which it shall be taken, to less contents than four hundred square miles; nor shall any county be formed of less contents; nor shall any line thereof pass within less than ten miles of any county seat of the county or counties proposed to be divided."

INFORMATION FROM THE TREASURER.

Mr. Starne of Pike, from the Committee on Finance, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the State Treasurer be requested to furnish this Convention with a copy of every advertisement published by him, inviting proposals for the purchase of bonds of this State issued under the act of the special session of the Legislature, approved May 2d, 1861, and that he also transmit to this Convention a statement of all offers made under such advertisement; and what was his action therein, and such other information as he may deem of interest to this Convention touching his action thereon.

REFERENCE OF PETITION CHANGED.

Mr. Starne of Pike, from the Committee on Finance, to which was referred a petition of tax-payers of Morgan county, asking that U. S. Treasury notes be made receivable for taxes, asked that the petition be referred to the Committee on Revenue. Concurred in.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—THE BANKING QUESTION.

Mr. Edwards of Sangamon moved that the Convention resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the 1st Sec. of Article X, Constitution, viz: Banks and Banking.

The motion was carried, and the President called Mr. Richmond of Schuyler to the chair.

The question was on the motion of Mr. Underwood of St. Clair to strike out all after the word "State" in the second line, as marked below in parenthesis. The resolution as so amended would read as follows, omitting all after the word "State," in the second line:

SECTION 1. No bank or banking corporation, nor any association or corporation with any powers of circulation or deposit or any banking powers whatever, shall hereafter be created in this State. [This section shall take effect and be in force immediately, as a portion of, and as an amendment to the Constitution of this State; and the same shall be and remain in force as such unless rejected by the people, upon the vote hereafter to be taken for or against the adoption of the same, as provided in this Constitution.]

A warm debate took place upon this motion, which drew out the strong men on both sides, and the great question which has "cropped out," as it were, so often in the debates of the Convention: that question is whether this Convention has all power, or whether it merely has the power delegated to it by the people for certain uses and purposes. It is the question whether this Convention *is* the people or whether it is but the servant of the people. It is the old question of Lecompton or Anti-Lecompton revived in the Capital of the State. Once let this idea be engrafted upon the legislation of the State, and there is no telling where it will stop. According to the advocates of this most dangerous and pernicious doctrine, the power is taken from the people and lodged in a body of men which can in no way be held responsible for its acts. They are sovereign in the supremest sense of the word, being accountable to neither God nor man! They can do anything—take criminals out of State Prison—reverse the decisions of the courts, pass *ex post facto* enactments, etc., etc., and who shall say them nay? Woe to the State of Illinois, woe to the great principles of Democratic government, if this doctrine is to prevail! Taken in connection with the way in which the resolution of Mr. Joslyn, in favor of the supremacy of the Union and Constitution of the United States, was yesterday consigned to the tomb of the Capulets, and it appears evident that the leading spirits among the Democracy have gone or are going over bodily to the States' rights doctrines of the extreme Southern school of politicians.

Mr. Terry of Vermillion made a very able speech in opposition to the Lecompton doctrine so boldly proclaimed in the section before the house. He pronounced it illegal, illogical and contrary to the spirit of Republicanism; utterly subversive of correct principles of Government, and laying the foundation of future evils of legislation of a most startling character.

Mr. Woodson of Green, a young but evidently talented Democrat, made a most able speech, also in opposition to this doctrine. He appealed in most glowing language to the followers of Stephen A. Douglas, exhorting them not to give the lie to the glorious principles for which he so gallantly fought, and which he sealed in his death. Mr. Woodson's speech was a surprise to the Convention. It took with the Douglas Democrats, however, and was a warning to them to be careful how they depart from the great principles of the right of the people to govern themselves and revise the acts of their legislators.

Mr. Underwood of St. Clair made a strong argument of the same kind, and in favor of his motion to strike out.

So also did Mr. Stinson of De Kalb. Both the above gentlemen stood up faithfully and fearlessly against the doctrine of the majority of the Democracy.

Messrs. O'Melveny of Marion, Burr of Scott, and Thornton of Shelby, took opposite grounds, and made as good speeches as could be made on their side of the question. They are men of talent and leaders of the Democracy in their respective regions of the State.

The Convention adjourned without a vote having been taken upon the question.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A call of the House found 69 members present.

Mr. Buckmaster of Madison offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Governor, Board of Army Auditors, the Auditor of Public Accounts, and Treasurer of State, be and they are hereby requested and instructed to suspend all action in relation to the claims of the Illinois Central Railroad against the State for transportation of troops or munitions of war, until further investigation of such claims can be had by this Convention, and until instructions shall be received by said officers of State from this Convention.

I may here say that the Governor, two weeks since, sent in a communication to the Convention, in which he stated that he would never allow the bills of the Illinois Central Railroad Co., as allowed by the Auditing Board. So that so far as he is concerned, the information on that subject is before the Convention.

Mr. Stinson of DeKalb moved to strike out the word "instruct."

Mr. Ferry of Lake seconded the motion in a very strong speech, directed against the assumption of the power upon the part of the Convention to stay the executive branch of the State Government in its legitimate acts. He was opposed to this power, and would at a proper time give his reasons at length.

Mr. Wentworth was in favor of striking out. It would be more respectful to the State officers. They had so far denied no information asked of them. When they did it would be time enough to instruct.

Mr. Anthony rose to speak, just as Mr. McNeeley called for the previous question. The chair decided that he was out of order.

The previous question was then ordered and carried as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Alexander, Allen of Jersey, Brooks, Buckmaster, Burr, Dement, Duff, Eades, Edwards, Ficklin, French, Fuller, Glenn, Graham, Jackson, Manning, McNeely, Morrill, Morgan, Morton, O'Melveny, Parker, Purple, Reily, Richmond, Ross, Smith of Sangamon, Starne, Stevenson, Stone, Webber, Woodson, Mr. President—33.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Bartley, Childs, Ferry, Finnie, Gale, Lawrence, Muhlke, Naramore, Newcomer, Paddock, Pleasants, Sheldon, Simpson, Smith of Carroll, Stinson, Templeton, Terry, Thompson, Thornton, Underwood, Weigley—21.

The absentees were: Allen of Williamson, Armstrong, Austin, Burns, Campbell, Goodspeed, Hanna, Joslyn, Koepfli, Lieth, Orme, Solomon, Tanner, Vandeveer, Wall, Waters, Wentworth, and Young.

Mr. Stinson's amendment—to strike out "instruct,"—was then put and lost, as follows:

Yeas—Anthony, Bartley, Childs, Ferry, Finnie, French, Gale, Jackson, Lawrence, Morgan, Muhlke, Naramore, Newcomer, Paddock, Pleasants, Sheldon, Simpson, Smith of Carroll, Stevenson, Stinson, Templeton, Terry, Underwood, Webber, Weigley, Wentworth—26.

Nays—Alexander, Allen of Jersey, Brooks, Buckmaster, Burr, Dement, Duff, Eades, Edwards, Ficklin, Fuller, Glenn, Graham, Manning, McNeeley, Morrill, Morton, O'Melveny, Parker, Purple, Reily, Richmond, Ross, Smith of Sangamon, Starne, Stone, Thompson, Thornton, Woodson, Mr. President—30.

The absentees were: Messrs. Allen of Williamson, Armstrong, Austin, Burns, Campbell, Goodspeed, Hanna, Joslyn, Koepfli, Lieth, Orme, Solomon, Tanner, Vandeveer, Wall, Waters, Wilson, and Young.

The main question being the resolution of Mr. Buckmaster, was then put and carried, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Alexander, Allen of Jersey, Brooks, Buckmaster, Burr, Dement, Duff, Eades, Edwards, Ficklin, French, Fuller, Glenn, Graham, Jackson, Manning, McNeely, Morrill, Morton, O'Melveny, Parker, Purple, Reily, Richmond, Ross, Smith of Sangamon, Starne, Stevenson, Stone, Thompson, Thornton, Woodson, Mr. President—33.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Bartley, Childs, Ferry, Finnie, Gale, Lawrence, Muhlke, Naramore, Newcomer, Paddock, Pleasants, Sheldon, Simpson, Smith of Carrol, Stinson, Templeton, Terry, Underwood, Weigley, Wentworth—21.

The absentees were: Allen of Williamson, Armstrong, Austin, Burns, Campbell, Goodspeed, Hanna, Joslyn, Koepfli, Lieth, Morgan, Orme, Solomon, Tanner, Vandeveer, Wall, Waters, Webber, Wilson and Young.

In explaining his vote Mr. Wentworth said that he thought, as a matter of courtesy, the word "instruct" should be struck out. He voted against the resolution upon that account; but he was in favor of instructing, if necessary, and he thought it was the last time he would vote nay on a resolution of a similar character.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—THE BANKING QUESTION.

The Convention, on resolution of Mr. Edwards of Sangamon, then went into Committee of the Whole upon the bank article (X). Mr. Richmond in the Chair.

The first section still being under consideration, Mr. Wentworth's resolution to strike out all after the word State in the second line was put and lost by a large majority.

At Judge Purple's request the amendment of Mr. Wentworth, which is as follows, was informally passed over in order to allow the Judge an opportunity to examine into the subject. Wentworth's amendment comes in after the word State in the second line, and is as follows:

"Nor shall the banks now existing be allowed to increase their circulation, and the Auditor is hereby prohibited from issuing any more bills or notes to any banks or to any person or association of persons formed or to be formed for the purpose of banking under the provision of the laws of this State or otherwise."

Section two was then passed after having been amended by Mr. Thornton of Shelby, as marked in parentheses:

SEC. 2. The General Assembly have no power to pass any law whereby the charters of any of the existing banks, banking corporation or any association or corporation with any banking powers (or other corporations) in this State, shall be revived, enlarged, extended or renewed, or whereby any of said banks, banking corporations or association or corporation with any banking powers (or other corporations), shall acquire any rights or privileges which they do not now possess, under the Constitution of this State and the laws passed in pursuance thereof.

Section three was then taken up as follows:

SEC. 3.—That no bank bill, check, draft, note or other written or printed instrument for the payment of money, issued or drawn on any bank, banking corporation or on any association or corporation with any banking powers, without this State, (of a less denomination than ten dollars) shall be uttered or passed within this State, nor shall any bank bill, check, draft, note, written or printed instrument, be uttered or passed within this State, (unless the banking corporation or association with banking powers, issuing the same, or upon which the same is drawn, shall at the time of uttering the same, redeem its circulation and indebtedness in gold and silver.)

Mr. Reily of Randolph moved to strike out all as marked above by parentheses. He made a speech that carried the Convention by storm, for they adopted his amendment almost unanimously. The Old Heads, however, immediately saw that they had caught a Tartar, and moved to reconsider the vote. During Mr. Reily's speech the gallery was crowded with elegantly dressed ladies who had come expressly to hear that gentleman, and smiles and approving looks showed that they appreciated the effort which he made to drive "rags" of all kinds from the State. What lady of beauty and taste ever loved "rags?" She would prefer even "nothing to wear," rather than be compelled to countenance "rags" of any description. Mr. Reily knew that "rags" were unfashionable, and in presence of the beauty of Springfield, and with the blows of an intellectual Sampson, he incontinently swept them from the State. It has been stated by the envious few that Mr. Reily's speech was elaborately prepared; but I do not think, judging from the manner and style of its delivery, that this was the case. They were both excellent, and the speech was evidently heartfelt and unpremeditated.

Mr. Starne moved to reconsider the vote, which was carried. He said it was a serious subject, and that pleasantry was well enough in its place. He was in favor of Mr. Reily's amendment, in order to drive out bad currency, and bring into the State, in place of it, U. S. Treasury notes.

Without deciding upon the amendment, the Committee rose, reported progress, and the Convention adjourned.

THE FEELING OF NORTHERN DELEGATES.

There is a very indignant feeling on the part of the Republicans and many of the Douglas Democrats from the northern part of the State, on the subject of the powers arrogated by the majority of the Convention; and they are generally of the opinion that this arrogation of authority will effectually kill the adoption of the Constitution in the northern portion of the State. Some delegates have said to me that they do not care how odious the majority of the Convention makes the Constitution, their constituents are bound to vote it down in any event. They think that good faith has not been kept; that the Republicans honestly gave up their party organization, while the Democrats have held on to their's with all their old bitterness and tenacity, and have pressed some of their most odious doctrines upon the minority. Henceforward the debates will be more and more bitter, as considerable feeling is being aroused on the part of the Republicans and Union Democrats.

THE DEMOCRACY IN COUNCIL.

The wheels not moving in as easy a manner as they wished, the Democracy held a caucus this (Saturday) evening, but arrived at no concerted action, the attendance was so slim. The desertion of Mr. Reiley threw the Convention off its balance, and it becomes absolutely necessary in the future that it must decide upon a plan of action in all important measures. It won't do for the chairmen of the leading committees to elaborate with a great deal of care important articles for the Constitution, but to be snubbed by individuals starting up here and there in convention with independent projects. If the Convention is the people and has supreme power, it must hold itself amenable to the behests of the Democratic party. Like the wife of the pious Scotchman who invented perpetual motion, the Democracy must and will control the Convention, supreme power or no supreme power. The old lady would not let the machine run on Sunday. The Democracy will control the machine be it supreme or not supreme; be it the people or not the people. Thus it will be seen that the Democracy are above the people. But in fact the whole matter resolves itself into this, that the Convention is supreme under the Democratic party to do its will and pleasure; and this is the secret of the assumption of powers on the part of the leading Democrats; it is for party purposes and nothing else.

But the question is, will the people endorse these Lecompton acts? I do not believe it, nor do the Republicans and a number of the Douglas Democrats in the Convention.

☞ The New York Legislature has re-elected Hon. Victor M. Rice of Buffalo Superintendent of Public Instruction. He was nominated in caucus by 54 votes to 48 for Emerson W. Keyes.

☞ Theodore Stebbins, of Springfield, Mass., President of the Agawam Bank, and member of the Legislature, died last week; the second death that has occurred among the members.

☞ Drafting in Connecticut for the war is not unpopular, but profitable nevertheless, for the State. The fines received under the law amount already to $60,000.

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PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices. Also, Superior Yeast Malt in Barrels. A. G. MOREY, ap17-61-1y 9 Board of Trade Building.

Co-Partnerships.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between Bernhard Steele and Oscar L. American, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm must be settled with O. L. American and Jacob Smith, who will retain the firm of O. L. American & Co., and continue the Wholesale Dry Goods Business. O. L. AMERICAN, BERNHARD STEELE, JACOB SMITH. Chicago, January 18th, 1862. [illegible]

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Cooley, Farwell & Co., is this day dissolved by limitation. The business of the firm, by mutual agreement this day entered into between the partners, will be settled by Francis B. Cooley, John V. Farwell and Marshall Field, who by said agreement are authorized to perform all acts necessary in liquidation of the business of said firm. Dated, this 1st day of February, 1862. FRANCIS B. COOLEY, JOHN V. FARWELL, E. S. WADSWORTH, MARSHALL FIELD. fe1-k663-1w

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day entered into a partnership, under the name and style of Cooley, Farwell & Co., for the purpose of transacting a general Dry Goods Jobbing business in the city of Chicago. FRANCIS B. COOLEY, JOHN V. FARWELL, MARSHALL FIELD. fe1-k664-1w

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of GOSS & PHILLIPS is dissolved by mutual consent from and after the first of January, 1862. Either of the partners are authorized to sign in liquidation. [illegible] WM. B. PHILLIPS will continue the business on heretofore on corner Clark and [illegible] Chicago, Jan. 11th, 1862. DANIEL GOSS. WM. B. PHILLIPS. ja13-k253-1m

Coffins.

WRIGHT & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, No. 95 Lasalle Street METALLIC COFFINS. Also, Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all styles. Are prepared to furnish with Hearses and Carriages, and will give prompt attention at all hours. Have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery. ap11

Commission Merchants.

H. P. STANLEY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, and dealer in FRUIT AND PRODUCE, No. 80 State street. P. O. Box 285. P. S.—I have several acres of the Wilson's Albany Seedling Strawberries, and will sell plants at the usual rates, and in any quantity.

R. M. FUNKHOUSER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 218½ South Water Street. ja29-k660-1y

WADSWORTH, TURLAY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 84 Clark Street, Chicago—P. O. Drawer 5th. Cash advances made on shipments to us or our Correspondents in New York, Boston or Philadelphia. de7-61-3m

PIERSON & COLLETT respectfully inform the citizens of Chicago that they have commenced business at 83 Randolph street, as BUTTER AND CHEESE MERCHANTS And General Commission Agents. Having taken great pains in the selection of their stock, invite all lovers of good Butter and Cheese to give them a call. P. & C. pledge themselves to keep at all times on hand a good supply of the very finest quality of the above goods that can be procured, and trust by studying the wants of the public to merit a share of its patronage. ja8-k267-1m

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 14 Lasalle street, Chicago. STANARD, GILBERT & CO., No. 5 City Buildings, St. Louis. C. J. GILBERT. G. W. UPDIKE. E. O. STANARD. my17-61-1y

A. PEUGNET, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT. Office No. 3 Hilliard's Block. Post Office Box 4287. REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Hon. S. W. Raymond, Chicago, Ill.; P. Harmony's Nephews & Co.; Velverden Bros., James King & Sons, New York; J. H. Lucas, Esq., Chas. Chouteau, Esq., St. Louis. Liberal advances made on consignments. [ja8-61-1y

WM. B. HIBBARD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 22 South Water street, between Wells and Franklin, Chicago. P. O. Box 3607. Grain, Flour, Green and Dried Fruits, Eggs, Butter, &c., sold on Commission. WM. B. HIBBARD. [de13-h767-3m] JESSE M'ALLISTER.

CULVER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216 South Water St., Chicago. B. F. CULVER. [ja11-b616] C. B. CULVER.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments. F. F. GRIFFIN. [mh26-61-1y] A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 152 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. mh27-?

SHACKFORD, MARTIN & HOW, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Board of Trade Building, Chicago. S. SHACKFORD. HENRY MARTIN. G. M. HOW [au26-g447-6m]

KIMBALL & WOLCOTT, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 121 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Consignments solicited. Orders for purchases executed with care and dispatch. GRANVILLE KIMBALL. [de7-61-1y] E. G. WOLCOTT.

V. A. TURPEN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 182 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. Refer to Solomon Sturges & Sons, Bankers. se14-h36-6m

MURRY NELSON & CO., PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, No. 214 South Water street. Agents for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y. Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market, for one commission. MURRY NELSON. [ap18] E. L. STEVENS.

ABIEL AKIN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office, Aiken's Building, adjoining Board of Trade, No. 186 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. REFER, by permission, to Solomon Sturges & Sons, Chicago; Wing & Mitchell, do.; B. B. Northrop & Co., Racine; Wm. A. Brown & Co., New York; Crowell Brother & Co., Boston; Hurlbut & Co., Racine. ABIEL AKIN. [oc7-g397-6m] J. M. HURLBUT.

RICE FAY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1616. Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission. RICE FAY. [au22-61-1y] JAS. H. WOODWORTH.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Office, 144 South Water street, Pomeroy's Building. Post Office Drawer 6197, Chicago. REFERENCES—Sturges, Buckingham & Co., Wm. Martin, Gen. Freight Agent C. B. & Q. R. R. au16-g981-1y

JOSEPH H. TUCKER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 6 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill. Personal and exclusive attention given to a Commission business. ADVANCES made on property in store and for sale in this market, or for shipment East. ja28-61-1y

ALLEN VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c., 129 South Water street, Chicago. Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese. ALLEN VANE. [au15-a126-1y] R. STONE.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce on commission. No. 146 South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago, Ill. no28-a38?

VAN INWAGEN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 5 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill. fe11-60-1y

CHARLES RANDOLPH, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 2 Loomis' Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments. fe17-60-1y

BAKER & SPAFFORD, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Office and Warehouse, No. 91 South Water St. Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., on Commission. mh28-g137-1y

FORD & NORTON, STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Fire-proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on consignments. SAM'L A. FORD. [au17-60-1y] NATHANIEL NORTON.

MORSE & YARWOOD, (LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.,) PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 186 SOUTH WATER STREET, Aiken's Building. Business confined strictly to Commission. ALBERT MORSE. [y29-1y] M. S. YARWOOD.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED, No. 236 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. Sole Agents for Panton Mills. jy19-61-1y

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & RUSSELL, EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain, and Produce generally, No. 226 and 228 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. ja17-1y

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 210½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co. J. L. WILLIAMS. [ja1-60-1y] W. D. HOUGHTELING.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened, at 188 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can give such superior advantages. [ap18-61-1y] M. S. NICHOLS. O. P. BRITT. E. A. NICHOLS.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, Dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., at 246, 248 and 250 South Water street. ALBERT E. NEELY, BENJAMIN W. LAWRENCE, WM. T. WINDIATE, EDWARD P. LAWRENCE. mh21-60-1y

Dentists' Cards.

E. A. BOGUE, D.D.S., M.D., No. 141 LAKE STREET, Desires for the present to confine his attention more particularly to Diseases of the Mouth and Operations upon the NATURAL TEETH, and respectfully offers his services to those requiring operations in this branch of his profession, referring (by permission) those who are strangers to him, to the following gentlemen: Col. C. G. Hammond, Wm. H. Bradley, Esq., Hon. W. S. Gurnee, Stephen Clary, Esq., Prof. S. C. Bartlett, A. G. Burley, Esq., L. D. Olmsted, Esq. M. F. G. Berteau m'a donné aussi la permission de me referer a lui. no11-h328-3m

DENTISTRY AT EASTERN PRICES. Dr. J. C. FULLER Will hereafter put in Artificial Teeth at the following prices: Entire Sets of Teeth on Gold Plate ... $[illegible] to $[illegible]; Upper ... ; Entire ... Vul. Rubber ... ; Upper ... ; Entire ... Silver ... ; Upper ... ; Single Teeth on Pivots or Plates ... [illegible]. [illegible] beautiful Gold Fillings. [illegible] After a successful practice of six years in this city, he desires to bring the prices of good Dental work to an Eastern standard, and will in every respect execute his work in the same honorable and satisfactory manner as heretofore. [illegible] Address inquiries from a distance to Post-Office Box No. 4444, Chicago, Ill. [illegible] TERMS CASH. [illegible] Office, No. [illegible] Clark street, opposite the Court House. [illegible]

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST, Office and Residence No. [illegible] West Randolph street, successor to Fuller & Albaugh, would [illegible] [illegible] inform the public that he may still be found [illegible] prepared to give full satisfaction in every department of Dentistry, whether in Filling, Cleaning, Extracting, [illegible] or the Insertion of Artificial Teeth. [illegible] work can be seen at his office. Charges moderate. [illegible]

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, WM. TEMPLE, 97 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago. Dyer and Scourer of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, [illegible] and Country work attended to. [illegible] by Mail or Express promptly attended to. Post Office Box 2683. [illegible]

Hotels.

RICHMOND HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL. BOARD REDUCED TO $1.50 PER DAY. [illegible] E. WHITE & SON, Proprietors.

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. [illegible] trains will leave the West Side Union Depot [illegible] [illegible] Chicago at [illegible] The Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation [illegible] [illegible] JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Dunleith, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Watertown, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c. TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS: Day Express, [illegible] [illegible] Janesville, Beloit, Freeport, Rockford, [illegible] GEO. L. DUNLAP, Supt. E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent. oc31-3?

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. On and after MONDAY, Dec. 2d, 1861, trains will leave West Side Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie streets, as follows: 9:00 A. M. and 9:15 P. M. for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, and intermediate points; 11:45 A. M. and 11:00 P. M. for Dixon, Polo, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate points; [illegible] P. M. for Geneva and intermediate points; [illegible] Passengers for Beloit and Janesville will take the 11:45 A. M. train. Passengers for Crystal Lake, McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake and intermediate points, will take the 4:00 P. M. train. Sleeping Cars on night trains. E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't. G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Agent. ?

Legal Notices.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, One of the best Business Lots on Clark Street.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY—ss. CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY. In Chancery. Florence Mahony vs. Rebecca A. Mahony, et. al.

Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, Special Commissioner appointed in the above entitled cause, in pursuance of the Decree heretofore described, will, on WEDNESDAY, February 19th, 1862, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House in the County of Cook, in the City of Chicago, upon terms of one-half cash, and the balance payable in equal instalments, one and two years from the date of said sale respectively, with interest at ten per cent. payable annually, all of the following parcel of land:—Part of Lot five (5), in Block thirty eight (38), in the Original Town of Chicago, described as follows, to-wit: Commencing on Clark street at a point in the west line of said lot twenty (20) feet from the northwest corner thereof, thence south on Clark street twenty (20) feet, thence east on a line parallel with the north line of said lot, eighty (80) feet, thence north on the east line of said lot twenty (20) feet, thence west eighty (80) feet, to the place of beginning. Upon the confirmation of the sale, as aforesaid to be made of said premises, a Deed will be executed by the undersigned to the purchaser, who will be required to execute notes for the deferred payments, with a Deed of Trust, to be executed by the purchaser, on said land, to secure the same. For information as to the title to, and condition of the property, reference is made to Hoyne, Miller & Lewis, Solicitors of Complainant in above entitled cause. L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery of Cook County, And Special Commissioner. Chicago, January 28th, 1862. ja29-k624-td

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago.—[illegible] Term, 1862. Jonathan H. Lyman vs. John Adriance, impleaded with Jonathan A. Kennicott.—In Chancery. Affidavit of the non-residence of John Adriance, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said John Adriance that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 23d day of January, 1862, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the first Monday of April next, (1862,) as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said John Adriance, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of April, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Compl'ts Sol'rs. ja24-k587-4w

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of a certain Bond, executed by William B. Green, of the County of Marshall, in the State of Illinois, to Matlack Young, of Chester County, in the State of Pennsylvania, bearing date on the 28th day of August, A. D. 1858, and payable one year from the date thereof, with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and secured by a mortgage upon the following described premises, bearing even date with said bond, executed by the said Green to said Young, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of said Marshall County, on the 28th day of August, A. D. 1858; and, whereas, said bond and mortgage were duly assigned by the said Matlack Young to John Boyd, the undersigned. Public notice is hereby given that on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of February, A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash the premises in said mortgage, situate in Marshall County aforesaid, and described as follows, to-wit:—The southeast quarter [¼] of Section twenty-nine [29], in Township thirty [30] north Range one [1] west, the northeast quarter [¼] of Section twelve [12], Township thirteen [13], north Range eight [8] east, and the northeast quarter of Section eight [8], Township thirty [30], north Range one [1] west, containing in all four hundred and eighty acres of land, be the same more or less. JOHN BOYD, Assignee of said Mortgage. BAILEY & GARY, Attorneys. ja15-k305-td

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, February Term, 1862.—Emily Spencer vs. Simon B. Buckner, Mary K. Buckner, Jane C. Kingsbury, Henry W. Kingsbury and Corydon Beckwith.—In Chancery. Affidavit of the non-residence of Simon B. Buckner, Mary K. Buckner, Jane C. Kingsbury and Henry W. Kingsbury, four of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Simon B. Buckner, Mary K. Buckner, Jane C. Kingsbury and Henry W. Kingsbury, that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the third day of January, 1862, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of February next, (1862,) as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said Simon B. Buckner, Mary K. Buckner, Jane C. Kingsbury and Henry W. Kingsbury, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, of Cook County, on the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of February, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Compl't's Sol'rs. ja4-k180-4w

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, by a certain mortgage, dated the first day of May, A. D. 1858, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, State of Illinois, in book thirty seven [37] of mortgages, at page four hundred and thirty three [433]; Buckner S. Morris and Mary B. Morris his wife, of the city of Chicago in said county and State, conveyed to me, Francis P. Corbin, the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of certain promissory notes, bearing even date with said mortgage, all executed by Buckner S. Morris and payable to the order of myself; one of said notes being for the principal sum of eleven thousand dollars ($11,000), payable on the first day of May, A. D. 1861, for value received, and the others for the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars ($550) each, being the amount of semi-annual interest on said principal sum and payable respectively on the first day of November and May, from the first day of November, 1858, to the first day of May, 1861; and whereas, it is provided by said mortgage that if default shall be made in the payment of any one of said instalments of interest, and such instalment shall remain due and unpaid for thirty days, then the said principal sum of eleven thousand dollars shall at once become and be due and payable at my election; and whereas default has been made in the payment of said instalments of interest due on the first day of May and on the first day of November, A. D. 1861, and the note for the principal sum of eleven thousand dollars and the note for five hundred and fifty dollars each, maturing at those dates respectively and given for said instalments, which have since remained and now are wholly due and unpaid. Now therefore, public notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the authority contained in said mortgage, and to secure the said sum of eleven thousand dollars, with interest due thereon, together with costs and charges of advertisement and sale, the premises conveyed by said mortgage, with all right and equity of redemption of Buckner S. Morris and Mary B. Morris, their heirs, representatives or assigns therein, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on Friday the fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1862, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago; and which said premises are known and described as follows, to wit: Sub-lot six (6), of lots one (1) and two (2) in block sixteen (15) in Fort Dearborn Addition to the city of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, together with the brick dwelling and other improvements thereon situated. FRANCIS P. CORBIN, Mortgagee. WM. C. REYNOLDS, Attorney. 114 Dearborn street, Chicago. ja11-k297-td

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas by a certain Mortgage dated the first day of May, A. D. 1858, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, State of Illinois, in book thirty-seven [37] of Mortgages at page three hundred and twenty-seven [327]; Hart L. Stewart widower, of the City of Chicago, in said County and State, conveyed to me, Francis P. Corbin, the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of certain promissory notes, bearing even date with said Mortgage, all executed by Hart L. Stewart and payable to the order of myself; one of said notes being for the principal sum of sixteen thousand dollars [$16,000], payable on the first day of May, A. D. 1861, for value received, and the others for the sum of eight hundred dollars [$800] each, being the amount of semi-annual interest on said principal sum and payable respectively on the first day of November and May, from the first day of November 1858 to the first day of May 1861. And whereas it is provided by said Mortgage that if default shall be made in the payment of any one of said instalments of interest, and such instalment shall remain due and unpaid thirty days, then the said principal sum of sixteen thousand dollars shall at once become and be due and payable, at my election, and whereas default has been made in the payment of said instalments of interest due on the first day of May and on the first day of November, A. D. 1861, and of the notes for eight hundred dollars each, maturing at those dates respectively and given for said instalments, which have since remained and now are wholly due and unpaid. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the authority contained in said Mortgage, and to secure the said sum of sixteen thousand dollars, together with costs and charges of advertisement and sale, the premises conveyed by said Mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary, with all right and equity of redemption of Hart L. Stewart, his heirs, representatives or assigns therein, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, at ten o'clock in the forenoon on Friday the fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1862, at the North door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, all of which premises are situated in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, and are known and described as follows, to wit: Thirty [30] feet east and adjoining the west thirty [30] feet of Lot number seven [7], in Block thirty-seven [37] of the original Town of Chicago aforesaid, with the building and other improvements thereon situated. Lots one [1] to thirty four [34] inclusive, of Block twenty [20] of the South Branch Addition to Chicago aforesaid, with the buildings and other improvements thereon situated. Lots seven [7], eight [8] and ten [10], of Block twelve [12], of said South Branch Addition. Lots seven [7], eight [8] and eighteen [18] of Block thirteen [13], of said South Branch Addition. Lots three [3], eleven [11] and twelve [12], of Block twenty-seven [27], of said South Branch Addition. FRANCIS P. CORBIN, Mortgagee. WM. C. REYNOLDS, Attorney. 114 Dearborn street, Chicago. ja11-k298-td

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, March Term, 1862. Harrison H. Husted vs. Isaac Nye, Samuel Hale, John V. Ayre, Joseph C. Bullock, Robert H. Boyd, Nehemiah Wilkin, Alexander L. Van Buren, Frederick Butterfield, Charles B. Cochran, Thomas C. Cochran, William Barbour and Benjamin Carver.—In Chancery. Affidavit of the non-residence of Samuel Hale, Robert H. Boyd, Nehemiah Wilkin, Alexander L. Van Buren, Frederick Butterfield, Charles B. Cochran, Thomas C. Cochran, William Barbour and Benjamin Carver, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County: Notice is hereby given to the said Samuel Hale, Robert H. Boyd, Nehemiah Wilkin, Alexander L. Van Buren, Frederick Butterfield, Charles B. Cochran, Thomas C. Cochran, William Barbour and Benjamin Carver, that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the Fourteenth day of December, 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the First Monday of January, 1862, as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said non-resident defendants, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the Third Monday of March, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk. GEO. A. INGALLS, Compl'ts Sol'r. ja13-k299-4w

ESTATE OF WM. T. BARRON, NOTICE.—Payment of all moneys now due the estate of the late Wm. T. Barron, must be made without delay to me at the office of John Mattocks, Jr., Nevada Building, Chicago. ja13-k?-1w WILLIAM BARRON, Executor, &c.

Coal and Wood.

ILLINOIS COAL, OF THE BEST quality, for sale, and delivered at any part of the city. [illegible] Cor. Market and Washington sts.

ORMSBY COAL FOR SALE, SCREENED AND DELIVERED, In quantities to suit customers, by C. W. GRAY, no24-h344m Cor. Market and Washington Streets.

Railroads.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily as follows: 6:00 A. M. Fast Line, (except Sundays.) [illegible] P. M. Night Express, (except Saturdays.) [illegible] P. M. Accommodation for Valparaiso. For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh. Also—For ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON, And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named. Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage by this route checked through. But one change of cars between Chicago and N. York via Allentown on trains leaving Chicago at 6:30 P. M. Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot. WM. [illegible] P. SMITH, Gen. Pass. Agent. A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS. On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 24, 1861, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows: 6:00 A. M.—Day Express (except Sunday) arrives at Detroit at 5:30 P. M.; Suspension Bridge at [illegible] A. M.; Albany 4:15 A. M.; New York [illegible] P. M.—Night Express (except Saturday), arrives at Detroit at 6:30 A. M.; Suspension Bridge [illegible] Albany 6:15 A. M., New York 12 M., Boston [illegible] P. M. Cincinnati Trains via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago at 6:00 A. M., Mail Train, 7:30 P. M. Fast Express, arrive in Chicago at 5:30 A. M. Fast Express; at 11:30 P. M. Night Mail Train. The 7:30 P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage. Ruttan's Ventilators and Patent Dusters are on Day Express Trains. Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains. Baggage Checked Through. THROUGH TICKETS for sale in all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the [illegible] R. N. RICE, General Superintendent. J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

1862. THE 1862.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R., 285 Miles Double Track, (with its connections.) IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE, FOR SAFETY, COMFORT AND SPEED To all the Eastern Cities! THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST! THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA (with close connections from Western Cities.) ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK, THROUGH PHILADELPHIA, And close connections at Harrisburgh for BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON. ALSO, Connecting at Harrisburg, via Allentown, With three daily trains to New York. FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK One train runs daily (430 miles,) VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS Arriving in advance of all other Routes. EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK. Tickets for Sale to Boston by Boat or Railroad. Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines. FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE. SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS TO PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE.

FREIGHTS:

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT. The Pennsylvania Central Rail Road also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the North-Western Lakes. Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit. THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Rail Road are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Rail Road Companies. Be particular and mark packages "via Penn'a Central R. R." For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company: CLARKE & CO., Chicago, Illinois. D. A. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburgh. CLARKE & CO., Transfer Agents, Pittsburgh. H. W. BROWN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. R. C. MELDRUM & CO., Madison, Indiana. J. J. MOORE, Louisville, Ky. W. W. AIRMAN & CO., Evansville, Ind. R. F. SASS, 84 Louis, Mo. W. H. & R. L. LANGLEY, Gallipolis, Ohio. HALL & CO., Marietta, Ohio. G. C. NEAL, Parkersburg, Virginia. H. S. PIERCE & CO., Zanesville, Ohio. McDOWELL & McCOLM, Portsmouth, Ohio. H. McNEELY, Maysville, Ky. P. P. JOHNSON, Ripley, Ohio. JOHN TODD, Covington, Ky. G. L. HEATON, Cleveland, Ohio. R. C. MELDRUM, General Travelling Agent for the South and West.

LIVE STOCK.

Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. Capacious Yards, well watered and supplied with every convenience, have been opened on this line and its connections, and every attention is paid to their wants. From Harrisburg, where will be found every convenience for feeding and resting, a choice is offered of the PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and BALTIMORE MARKETS. This will also be found the shortest, quickest and most direct route for Stock to New York (via Allentown)—and with fewer changes than any other. ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa. L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia. H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia. ja1-k16-1y

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME—Winter Arrangement, commencing Sunday, Nov. 17th, 1861. Trains leave Chicago: Day Express and Mail, Sundays excepted, 9:30 A. M.; Night Express, Saturdays excepted, 11:30 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, Sundays excepted, 4:00 P. M. Through Trains arrive: 8:15 A. M. and 11:00 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, 9:30 A. M.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Michigan Southern and Lake Shore RAILROAD. On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3d, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows: NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS: 6:00 A. M. daily (except Sunday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Elkhart with train on Air Line Road, at White Pigeon with train for Three Rivers, at Adrian with trains for Jackson, at Air Line Junction with trains for Monroe and Detroit. NIGHT EXPRESS: 8:30 P. M. daily (except Saturdays), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Air-Line Junction with train for Detroit. Trains arrive from the East at 10:30 A. M. and 11 P. M. All the above trains make regular connections to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all points East. Luxurious new Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements, run on Night Trains. Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, or at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets. JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O. GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Agt.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!! CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR-LINE RAILROAD. Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville. TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows: 6:00 A. M.—Day Express (Sundays excepted.) THROUGH TO CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. EASTERN CONNECTIONS—At Anderson and Richmond for Piqua, Urbana, Dayton, Xenia, Columbus, and all points in Central and Eastern Ohio. SOUTHERN CONNECTIONS—At Indianapolis for Franklin, Columbus, Madison, Lawrenceburg, Jeffersonville, and all points in Central and Southern Indiana; also for Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington, and all points South. Connections at Cincinnati for Hamden, Marietta, Parkersburg, and points on the Ohio River. Trains arrive at Cincinnati at 8:00 P. M. Through tickets by this line can be obtained at all principal Railroad Offices in the Northwest, and at the Company's Office, No. 138 Randolph street, Chicago, (under the Sherman House.) JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent. CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen. Ticket Agent. ?

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. For MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS. On and after WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4th, 1861, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted,) as follows: 9:10 A. M. and 12:30 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 12:30 M. and 4:15 P. M. Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at 11:30 P. M. and 5:00 P. M. WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 4:30 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 8:35 A. M. S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. Change of Time! On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 17th, 1861, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets, as follows: 9:30 A. M., Sunday excepted—arriving at Peoria at [illegible] P. M.; Logansport [illegible]; Decatur [illegible]; Springfield [illegible]; Alton [illegible]; St. Louis [illegible]; Terre Haute [illegible]; Cairo [illegible]. 5:00 P. M., every day—arriving at Decatur at [illegible]; Springfield [illegible]; Alton [illegible]; St. Louis [illegible]; Terre Haute [illegible]; Vincennes [illegible]; Evansville [illegible]; Cairo [illegible]. On Saturdays the 5:00 P. M. Train will run only to Centralia. Trains arrive at Chicago at [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M. Sleeping Cars on Night Trains. Baggage Checked to all important points. For tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot. HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN. Trains will leave Chicago: [illegible] Leave Wood Lawn [illegible] W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't. W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:—Day Express at 11:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), arrives at 8:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted.) Night Express [illegible] (Saturdays excepted) [illegible] arrives at 6:30 A. M. (Mondays excepted.) Mendota Accommodation leaves at 5:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted), arrives at 9:00 A. M. (Sundays excepted.) C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

GREAT CENTRAL SHORT LINE ROUTE, VIA PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO AND Pennsylvania Central R. R's, TO ALL EASTERN CITIES. Clarke & Co., Through Freight Agents, Are prepared to contract Freight through, by railroad, at the Company's Office, above named, at their Office, No. [illegible], and at the Depot of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Chicago. The offices of the Penn. R. R. Co. in the East are located as follows: 1 Astor House and No. 1 S. William street, New York; No. 77 Washington st., Boston; No. 80 [illegible] Baltimore; and at the General Depot, Philadelphia.

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1862.

THE CITY.

MEETING.—The Chicago Gardeners' Society will meet at No. 112 Dearborn street, at the rooms of Charles A. Gregory, this evening. Subject of discussion—"The Manurial Resources of Chicago."

NOTICE.—The Ladies who intend aiding in the management of the approaching festival in behalf of the Church of the Ascension are requested to meet at the Sherman House to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon at two o'clock.

PERSONAL.—Stephen Emerson, Esq., formerly of Calais, Maine, but now of St. Anthony, Minnesota, has arrived in this city for the purpose of taking charge of the remains of his nephew, the late Col. Wm. A. Webb.

ASSAULT.—One Joseph Reggio, keeper of a saloon on Wells street, near Monroe street was arrested on Saturday night for an attempt to stab a man named James Hagerty, with a dirk knife. He has been committed for trial.

PASTOR OF THE PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—We learn that Rev. Samuel Wolcott, late of Chicago, and formerly editor of the *Congregational Herald*, is to be installed pastor of the Plymouth Church in Cleveland, on Wednesday next.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A laboring man crossing North Clark street at its intersection with Washington Place, was run over yesterday by a runaway team belonging to Simon Houck, the brewer, and so severely injured that he cannot recover. We did not learn the name of the unfortunate man.

DEATHS IN THE NINETEENTH REGIMENT.—Henry Gates, of Elgin, a member of Captain Colby's Company in the Nineteenth Illinois Regiment, died at Bacon Creek, Kentucky, where the regiment is now stationed, on the 23d ult. Joseph Phillips, of this city, a member of the same regiment, died on the 27th ult.

CIRCUIT COURT.—An error was committed in a late issue of our paper in stating that the February term of the Circuit Court commenced on Monday of the present week. Judge Manierre holds court the ensuing two weeks at Waukegan, Lake county, and will not open here until a week from next Monday.

THE BELLE OF THE SEASON.—A large audience greeted Matilda Heron and her new play, "The Belle of the Season," at McVicker's Theatre last evening. It was well received, and the authoress and actress twice called before the curtain. The Belle of the Season will be produced again this evening. Every theatre-goer should see it.

PRESTIDIGITATORY.—Prof. Anderson opened his second week last evening to a full house and with a programme of fresh novelties, embracing many new and beautiful tricks. Little "Flora" has entirely recovered from her illness and made her appearance last evening in the Professor's "Portfolio." The programme was a charming one and the audience went away satisfied, mystified, deluded and delighted.

SOLDIERS' FESTIVAL.—We learn that arrangements have been perfected for a Soldiers' Festival on Thursday night of this week, to be held in the Camp Chapel. A battalion of ladies have already volunteered their services, and a good time may be expected. Any parties who wish to take stock in this affair can report their donations to the Committee at the rooms No. 15 M. E. Church Block, on Wednesday. Tickets of admission may be had at the rooms as above.

WORTH KNOWING.—Much curiosity has been expressed of late to see the operation of "Pinkham's Petrol Light," which is composed substantially of petroleum, and burns beautifully, without a chimney, in a common fluid lamp. It is claimed by some of our leading journals to be the most economical light in the world. The general agent is now at 85 Randolph street, where he will remain two or three days, for the purpose of giving all needful information respecting the same, and exhibiting the light and lamps. It is really worth seeing.

PERSONAL.—The Chicago *Record*, in copying our notice of the insertion by Dr. Allport (dentist) of this city, of about one-half of an artificial upper, and nearly the whole of the lower jaw and teeth, for a gentleman who had lost his natural ones by the accidental discharge of his gun, says, "Dr. Allport has received most flattering inducements from several noble families of England, whose sons while in this country had the benefit of his skill, to remove to London, and it has been rumored that it was his intention to do so in the spring; but we are able to say, on the very best authority, that he has no thought of leaving Chicago, where he has practised for so many years with such marked success.

FIRES.—The alarm of fire on Sunday afternoon was occasioned by the discovery of smoke and flames issuing from the rear of the hat and cap store of J. Jackson, No. 149 Lake street. The steamers were early on the ground and a disastrous conflagration was prevented. Damage about $100, probably covered by insurance.

— The fire at half-past two yesterday afternoon was in a small oil house near the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad passenger depot, which accidentally caught fire. For a few moments there was imminent danger that the flames would communicate to the adjacent premises, but prompt aid soon brought them under control. The damage was slight.

The alarm of fire rung yesterday afternoon for the third district, was found to be false. The department were out in force, but failed to find the locality of the conflagration.

An Editor Shot by a Cavalry Officer.

On Sunday evening last a personal rencontre occurred in Lippert's saloon, corner of North Clark and Ontario streets, between L. Brentano, Esq., editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, and L. J. J. Nisson, now Quartermaster in Voss's cavalry regiment at Camp Douglas. The affray originated in an article from Mr. Brentano's caustic pen, which appeared in the *Zeitung* reflecting severely upon Mr. Nisson and the regiment to which he is attached, and was part of a difficulty which has existed since "Stumptail" times, when Mr. Nisson was attorney for Hoffmann's banking establishment.

On Sunday noon the respective parties met in the street, and a collision occurred, the result of which was that Mr. Nisson was felled to the ground with a cane in Mr. Brentano's hands. Subsequently, as we have stated, they met in a saloon and the quarrel was renewed, during which Mr. Nisson drew a revolver and shot Mr. Brentano, the ball striking him in the head and glancing from the skull, inflicting only a painful flesh wound.

Mr. Nisson was promptly arrested and brought before the Police Magistrate, who held the prisoner to bail in the sum of $2,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury of the Recorder's Court.

The Eighteenth U. S. Infantry.

This splendid regiment is one of the new regiments of the regular army, and according to the report of the Secretary of War is already the largest in the service, numbering 1,800 men. Col. H. B. Carrington, the commander, is well and favorably known from his connection with military affairs in Ohio, of which State he was Adjutant General. His labors in that capacity were unremitting and attended with marked success. The regiment has attained a very high degree of discipline and efficiency through the personal efforts of Col. Carrington, in which he is ably assisted by his subordinate officers, all of whom have large military experience, and have seen service in the regular army.

Twelve companies of this regiment are now in the field in Kentucky, and in the recent battle in which the Federals so gloriously vanquished the rebels, they bore a prominent and distinguished part. For the gallantry exhibited by these troops under fire for the first time, they have earned and received the title of "the glorious Eighteenth." Their first battle proves that the labor bestowed upon the regiment to perfect them in drill and discipline has been worthily and judiciously bestowed.

We have mentioned heretofore the presence in our midst of Capt. John A. Thompson, to recruit for this splendid regiment. Captain Thompson formerly resided in this city, and in the practice of the law acquired distinction. He removed to Missouri in 1859, and turned his attention to agriculture. Upon the appointment of Gen. Fremont to the Department of the West, he joined his forces, and under his direction was placed in a post of honor and responsibility. At the instance of Hon. John S. Phelps, he was appointed to a Captaincy in the Eighteenth Infantry, U. S. Army, in acknowledgment for the services rendered the Union cause in Southwest Missouri.

Capt. Thompson is at present in this city recruiting for the regiment, and offers unusual inducements to those desirous of joining "the Glorious Eighteenth."

THE STATE STREET TRAGEDY.

FURTHER TESTIMONY OF WITNESSES.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

The examination of the Coroner's jury into the circumstances attending the sad fate of the young girl Abby Doane was concluded yesterday. The jury was in session all day and a large concourse of spectators was in attendance. The following is a summary of the evidence as taken:

TESTIMONY OF DR. JOHN B. DOANE.

I reside at 178 North Wells street; am a physician; knew Abby Doane; she was my niece; saw her last alive a week ago Sunday night at Mad. Beaufort's; Huntoon called for me about half-past five; have heard my brother call him Frank; he said Abby was sick, and wanted me to go and see her; found her insensible; she was under the influence of medicine; she seemed to recognize but did not speak; Huntoon came in; had no conversation with him; she was in a dying condition; he felt bad; from the circumstances and appearances I formed an opinion as to her disease; thought that the cause of her sickness was abortion and inflammation of the peritoneum; my opinion is unchanged; can't tell how in this instance abortion was produced; saw Huntoon in jail last Saturday; have had no conversation with him since her decease; when he called for me, I asked him what was the matter; said he didn't know; the doctor called it some name which he could not remember; I had made known my opinion of the case to Madame Beaufort that evening; I requested that Dr. Dodge might be called, to learn from him what he knew of the case; I made known to him my suspicions and what I had said to Mad. Beaufort; he said he had had such suspicions himself but they had been quieted by the story of the patient and Beaufort; told him what I had charged Beaufort with; I said to Beaufort that if the patient died she would be placed under strong suspicion of being the cause of her death; Beaufort asked who would have any business with it; I told her her father would feel interested; didn't wish to have her think I was disposed to follow it up myself, but talked to her as a friend; she wished to know if I could have any influence with my brother in regard to this matter; said "I did not think I would"; she did not want a disturbance about it as it would injure her reputation; Next day I talked with Huntoon, but elicited nothing further of importance; Huntoon never admitted to me that deceased had been brought into Beaufort's for that purpose; he said she was sick before she came to Beaufort's; I said it was not so, as her father had said nothing about it; she was not sick when she left home; I told Madame Beaufort, for the purpose of drawing information out of her, that she might rely on me as a friend, that I knew the whole of it, I wished her to tell me that the girl had been brought there for that purpose, and that she had received her pay for it; I named the amount; she said I knew no such thing; high words ensued, and her man came in and said I had no right to talk so; I told him he had no business there; the thing wound up and I left; I have seen the man in jail and believe his name to be Harper; have never talked with the parties further about the subject; Huntoon said it was the wish of Abby that I should not be called.

John Macauley, the detective officer, narrated the details of his journey to Elgin and the recovery of the body of the deceased, and the finding of instruments used for abortive purposes at Mad. Beaufort's. Further than this it possessed little interest.

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS CUMMINGS.

Reside in Chicago; am a policeman; have seen Madame Beaufort (at this stage of proceedings, Madame Beaufort was confronted with witness); have seen this woman before in Buffalo; her name then was Mrs. Neal; did not know what her business was, but her house did not bear a good name; she lived on Centre street, off Seneca street, next to a Mr. Hayward; this was in 1850; she carried on no ostensible business; I became acquainted with her reputation from visiting a family living in the basement of her house; this family lives in Chicago now; their name is Fitzgerald; her house was considered as of doubtful reputation.

TESTIMONY OF MADAME BEAUFORT.

My real name is Jane Neil; am known as Madame Beaufort; this name is on my sign; my trade before I came here was millinery; I studied female complaints for a long time, and I have practised the business of female physician since I came to Chicago; have done so between five and six years; I resided last at 311 State street; there was a female, Abby Doan, who died at that place recently; knew nothing of her until she came there; she came there unwell; gave her some "balm;" she came Wednesday or Thursday night, don't remember which, about 8 o'clock in the evening; this was the first time I ever saw her; Huntoon came in with her; he had been there before. He said she was sick and would stop until she recovered; thought she would go away soon; but she got worse; she went to bed immediately; he did not introduce her to me; I made no inquiries of him concerning her; next day she was better and set up, went down stairs and tried to eat, then what I supposed to be dysentery set in, and I gave her medicine; the pain continued and I was frightened; Huntoon went for Dr. Dodge; I treated her according to his directions; he gave her calomel and opium. She went on that way until she died. At first she denied that she had done anything to herself, but afterwards admitted that she had; deceased was very proud and independent—said but little; went to her trunk, and asked Harper and one of the young ladies to see the things, so that they could see what was there, if anything should be said about it; this was after she was dead. The uncle and father unceremoniously packed up her things, these among the rest; nothing was said by Dr. Doane which led me to examine her trunk, except that he said that she had died from abortion; Dr. Doane came with the father, but I said nothing; Huntoon came in as an acquaintance of Harper—several days before Abby came; did not expect her till she came; she said that she was taken sick in the street and met Huntoon, who took her to my house; after Abby was taken worse, Huntoon told me he would pay me, but after Abby's death, the father, Huntoon and the uncle, made me sign a release of all claims against them for the expenses of her sickness; also wanted me to pay Dr. Dodge, which I refused; gave the release to the uncle to stop trouble; I attended to deceased during her illness; her dysentery was very bad; no abortion took place in my house.

TESTIMONY OF J. FRANK HUNTOON.

I have no stated residence; belong to the 52d regiment Ill. volunteers; knew Abby Doane; never saw Madame Beaufort before my cousin went there; I came to Illinois a year ago last October; taught school at Clinton; she was not at home at that time; she was at Aurora; some time in November, she came to Elgin and stopped at her uncle's; saw her a while there, when a young man with whom she had been keeping company, died; this was in November, 1860. She staid there a short time and then went home; there had been some difficulty between her father and the young man; she staid at home most of the time from that till the present, as far as I know; I taught school there during the winter, and in the spring I came to Chicago and attended a law school; don't remember seeing her till I went to Clinton, about the middle of July, 1861; I have stopped at her father's some of the time up to my enlistment, which was in September; have been there occasionally since my enlistment; I had not seen her for some months before I went up the last time; I came here to Chicago on Saturday morning from St. Louis three weeks ago last Saturday; stopped for dinner and took the next train for Elgin; staid at uncle Doane's on Saturday night and went to church Sunday; went to a place visiting and returned at Uncle Doane's Monday night at 8 o'clock; did not know till that time that Abby was coming to Chicago; she told me that night that she was going; next morning her father carried her to Elgin; I took the cars at Clinton; Abby was in the cars; arrived here and stopped at the Matteson House for dinner; went from there to 278 State st., the National House; she stayed there that night and the next day, and then went to Madame Beaufort's; I accompanied her and returned to my boarding place; saw her again two or three days after at Madame Beaufort's; she was sick and spoke of sending for a physician; I called the next evening; they sent me for Dr. Dodge; he doctored her some four or five days before she died, which was on Monday, a week ago to-day; did not know what was the matter with Abby; no more than as the doctor called it peritonitis; never was at Madame Beaufort's before Abby went there; did not stay with her during the time she was there, nor did I occupy the same room. After she became so sick I sat up with Madame Beaufort and one of the girls and watched with her; three or four nights I think; Tilly Thompson sat up a part of one night; don't think that Abby complained to me before she left home of her sickness; she was not very sick before she arrived at Madame Beaufort's; she did not tell me what she went there for.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES H. HARPER.

Board at 311 State street; my occupation is that of a manufacturer of Balmorals; know Madame Beaufort; her profession is that of a female physician; she has had some patients at the house; know of a girl dying there a week ago to-day; her name was Abby Doane; don't know for what purpose she came; did not see the deceased till the next day; she came down stairs, and while sitting in the parlor she was taken fainting, and I advised her not to leave that day; she went up stairs and I saw her in the evening suffering from dysentery; don't remember of seeing her again till Sunday; I was in her room; she said she was pretty sick and weak; thought no more about it until Monday, when she became worse; sat up with her on Monday night and she was pretty sick and in a great deal of pain; asked if I should send for her friends; she said that her friends lived in the country, and she had rather not send for them, as she would be well soon; they subsequently sent for Dr. Dodge; continued his treatment till she died, which was a week ago to-day; know Frank Huntoon; have known him two or three weeks; saw him in Madame Beaufort's; he was there before Abby came; took dinner with me once, but understood he was there oftener from some one about the house, the Madame or some of the girls; never talked with him about Abby; didn't know what Abby meant when she said she had been imprudent, but since the issue of this affair I think she meant that she had produced an abortion upon herself.

When Mad. Beaufort's house was searched, a number of communications were found indicating the extent to which she had carried her operations, and of course unfit for publication. Among others was the following, which was placed in evidence:

CHICAGO, Sept. 8th.

MISS JANE NEAL—My dear friend—I have been thinking of you all day; the thought of so good a woman being thrown away is too bad. Let me earnestly entreat you not to allow yourself to be ruined. For be assured the course you are now consenting to must result in that fearful calamity. Try every means for support rather than this. I do not think you will fail to succeed. Do not receive visitors, but keep them away. Excuse me for this; I say in all kindness and out of the highest esteem for you as fully worthy of the respect and confidence of all honorable persons. With this view I shall do all in my power to aid you. Pardon me this liberty. Your friend, J. D.

From another letter offered in evidence, dated "Van Hornesville, Herkimer county, N. Y., August 24th, 1858," and signed "Wilson Shand," we make the following extract:

"I think you are on the high road to fortune, if you will only persevere and remain at one kind of business. I will be out in October, and then we will get the matter before the public. The Frazer River excitement is all blown to pieces, supposed to be a humbug. There is no doubt in my mind that the most of the stories were false, and they are all returning from the mines; so says the papers. Stay where you are and I will try and make a fortune for you. Write me immediately at "Van Hornesville, Herkimer county, New York." Be careful how you write, as it may fall in the hands of my wife, and I know you would not want to make a disturbance that way. My love to you. Remember this is a business letter."

VERDICT.

The case was given to the jury about five o'clock yesterday afternoon, and after a few minutes consultation the verdict was returned to the effect that the deceased, Abby Doane, came to her death from an abortion produced upon her by Madame Beaufort, at the instigation of J. Frank Huntoon, and that Harper aided and abetted in procuring the same.

All of the above were committed to jail on the coroner's warrant, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—J. Carbutt, No. 31 Lake street, has just published some splendid photographs of young Booth, the tragedian. They are gems.

Affairs at Camp Douglas—Col. Brackett in Command.

Col. Albert G. Brackett, of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, on Saturday last succeeded Col. Joseph Tucker, resigned, in the command at Camp Douglas. The new Commandant has made the following appointments of Post officers: Thomas W. Stevenson, Adjutant of the Post; Dr. William C. Hunt, Post Surgeon; Charles W. Davis and William C. Bagley, Assistant Adjutants of the Post; Samuel H. Price, Post Quartermaster; Superintendent of the Music in Camp, Gavin James.

Col. Brackett is a thorough soldier and rigid disciplinarian, and brings to his new position eminent military qualifications. Under his administration we shall expect to see the camp become one of the finest military posts in the West.

On Saturday, the field officers convened at headquarters and appointed a committee of three consisting of Colonels Brackett, Lynch and Mulligan, to draw up resolutions in view of the resignation of Col. Tucker. The committee presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted and signed by every field officer in camp:

WHEREAS, The authorities of Illinois being about to transfer the military posts in this State to the General Government, and in view of the departure of Col. Joseph H. Tucker, the State commander of Camp Douglas, Illinois,

Resolved, That we cannot allow the opportunity to pass without expressing our high sense of his character and respect for him as a man and officer. We have been associated with him for several months past, and during that period have learned to esteem him for his manly qualities, his strict integrity, his sterling honesty, and his impartiality as a commander. He has thoroughly organized the finest encampment in the State of Illinois—perhaps the finest in the whole Western States. He has prepared several regiments for the field, some of which are now doing good service for our country, and he has infused a military spirit into his command which will be as lasting as it is beneficial.

Resolved, That in his relations with us, official and private, he has proved himself an efficient officer and an estimable gentleman, and we shall always recur with pleasure to our service under his command.

Resolved, That all the officers stationed at Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill., approving of the spirit of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, be requested to sign the same, and that one copy be presented to Col. Tucker, and copies furnished to each of the Chicago city papers for publication.

A committee was also appointed by the chairman to wait upon Col. Tucker and invite him to attend a complimentary dinner, to be given him by the officers of his command this evening at the Sherman House.

Affray on Wells Street—A Man Shoots his Wife.

A man named Frederick Kuntz was arrested on Sunday, by Officer Green of the South Side Police, for shooting his wife. The circumstances of the affray are substantially as follows: Kuntz was formerly a bar-tender in the employ of one William Veitz, who kept a saloon on Wells street, between Washington and Madison streets. In the course of time Veitz died, and the bar-tender married the widow, after she had sported her weeds a sufficient length of time, and succeeded to the charge of the saloon. The honeymoon was brief, for business is business and time is fleeting. Scarcely had it waned ere trouble commenced. The bar-tender manifested an affinity for other widows, and the widow for other bar-tenders. Criminations and recriminations followed, and the spirit of jealousy was aroused upon each side. On Sunday it culminated in a violent quarrel, during which Kuntz drew a revolver and discharged three barrels at her, the contents of the third taking effect in her side and inflicting a dangerous, and if inflammation sets in, a mortal wound. He then locked the front door and barricaded it. The neighbors who had heard the report of the pistol went for help and officer Green was detailed to arrest him. He gained ingress by a rear door and was savagely attacked by the infuriated man and hurled through a window to the sidewalk. The officer obtained help and again entered the apartment, and was met by Kuntz with a long sharp knife he had drawn from his belt, having thrown his pistol away. The fight was a long and desperate one, but finally resulted in his capture and lodgment in the watch house. Yesterday morning he was brought before Justice Akin, who held the prisoner in $2,000 bail for a further hearing.

RECORDER'S COURT.—The February term of the Recorder's Court, Judge Robert S. Wilson, commenced its session yesterday. There was no business transacted after the empaneling of the Grand Jury, which immediately commenced its sittings. Up to last evening they had brought in no indictments. The following is a corrected list of the Grand Jury:

J. G. Maclay, foreman.	Gustav. A. Kreffler,
Wesley Munger,	J. M. Moore,
James Clemow,	Benj. H. Skinner,
Mark Michell,	J. W. Pearson,
Geo. W. Cantine,	Enos Johnson,
James M. Kennedy,	Wm. Curran,
Peter Brackin,	Chas. K. Larrabee,
A. J. Wright,	Wm. Klinger,
J. W. Bissell,	Matthew Laflin,
Wm. Bachelier,	August Hachfield,
Wm. Tillinghast,	Geo. Sitts.

The petit jury was not entirely completed when the Court adjourned for the day. The charge of the Recorder to the Grand Jury was in his usual style but somewhat short.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Judge Thomas Drummond.* No. 579. Daniel S. Appleton et al vs. Marine Bank of Chicago. Verdict for defendant. Motion for a new trial. No. 593. Chancery. J. Thompson et al vs. E. R. Kellogg et al. A week's further time given in which to answer. No. 557. Chancery. Roderick Richardson vs. J. R. Shelley et al. Ten days to answer. No. —. S. D. Baldwin vs. John Wagman. Jury to reserve trial. No. 484. Chancery. David Matthew vs. I. C. R. R. Co. Time extended thirty days in which to answer. No. 562. Chancery. Same vs. same. Same order. No. 565—Chancery. Wheeler and Wilson's Manufacturing Company vs. Laurin P. Hilliard et al. Leave to complainant to file amendment to bill. No. 813—A. W. Conant et al. vs. John Caldwell et al. Default and judgment. No. 273—Admiralty. Mary Shelp vs. M. Munger et al. Dismissed. No. —Admiralty. James Smith et al. vs. steamer Blue Wing. Postponement of 30 days by argument. Fees, &c., all to be paid out of proceeds of sale. No. 695—Hull vs. Marine Bank. Jury out. No. 353—Nyson P. Bush et al. vs Wendall P. King. Ephraim Sumner appointed receiver.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Before Judge Higgins.*—John A. Gauld et al vs. Chas. Tyson; submitted to court for trial; verdict for plaintiff. No. 86—David M. R. King et al vs. John Walter; dismissed at plaintiff's cost for want of prosecution. No. 866—Same vs. Frederick Rogers; same order. No. 687—Same vs. F. Runett et al; same order. No. 862—Same vs. Henry Saffel. Same order. No. 644—Peter Palmer vs. E. Silney. Order for a new trial under the statute. No. 927—John B. King et al vs. Wm. Dickinson et al. Jury out. No. 894—Chas. R. Bryant vs. S. May. Submitted to court. No. 879—M. A. Porter vs. Wm. Linton. Rule on defendant to file additional appeal bond. No. 475—F. G. Saltonstall vs. Amos T. Hall. Dismissed at plaintiff's costs. No. 939—M. Sherman et al vs. Geo. W. Flanders. Submitted to Court. Leave to withdraw given.

Before Judge Goodrich. No. 1049. Thos. R. Wood vs. John H. Burns. Dismissed at plaintiff's costs. No. 942. Geo. Steel vs. Isaac Hardt. Same order. No. 1,257. Oliver F. Fuller vs. S. Hitchcock. Same order. No. 585. James Jackson vs. Augustus L. Otto et al. Time to plead extended ten days. No. 553. Geo. W. Page vs. Richard Canther et al. Leave to amend by the 5th inst. No. 582 L. L. Jones vs B. H. Galton et al. Dismissed at plaintiff's costs. No. 892—Wm. Blair et al. vs John A. Andrus. Time to plead extended to Monday next, 10th. No. 832—T. B. Gudgle vs L. B. Hilliard, et al. Leave to Defendant Hilliard to withdraw 2d plea in court. No. 1,173—John H. Martin vs. John Rankin. Notice to dismiss for want of declaration in two terms. No. 613—Wm. B. Ogden vs. Gustav Stock. Motion to strike amended declaration from file overruled. No. 63—M. McGrath et al. vs. George S. Thayer. Demurrer to 4, 5, 6 and 7. Plea sustained and leave to defendant to plead over by Wednesday, 5th. No. 1,282—Geo. B. Byrd vs C. G. Bragdon. Motion to continue. No. 40—Gust. R. Myer vs. City of Chicago et al. Leave to plaintiff to file several replications, and rule on defendant to rejoin till Monday, 10th. No. 1,156—John Saxton vs. Thomas King. Time to plead extended till Monday, 10th.

Contributions to the Sanitary Commission for the Week ending February 3d, 1862.

JAMES GRANT WILSON, Chicago.—6 Eclectic Magazines, 6 Littell's Living Age, 25 Nos Chicago Record.

LADIES OF THE SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Chicago.—1 box containing 20 sheets, 3 bundles of linen, 2 wrappers, 1 jar of jam, 1 bundle of bandages, 12 sheets, 6 pillow cases, 3 pairs woolen socks, 1 bed sack, 1 package magazines, 2 blankets, 3 knit shirts, 1 pair drawers, 8 pillows, 4 comfortables.

O. B. HAYES, Chicago.—Lot of paper, magazines, 1 book.

A FRIEND, Chicago.—1 large package of papers.

MRS. L. D. OLMSTED, Chicago.—3 new night shirts.

E. A. BURBANK, Chicago.—Lot of papers.

MISS EDDY, Chicago.—3 pairs mittens.

E. W. BLATCHFORD, Chicago.—Lot of papers.

A FRIEND, Chicago.—6 bound books, magazines.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, First Presbyterian Church, Chicago.—16 handkerchiefs, 2 pairs socks, 26 pillow cases, 10 pairs slippers.

LADIES OF RUTLAND, Kane County, Ill.—1 box containing 7 comfortables, 11 pillows, 12 pillow cases, 4 cushions, 3 rolls cotton batting, 1 woolen blanket, 3 cotton shirts, 11 cotton flannel shirts, 3 flannel shirts, 15 pair socks, 4 sheets, and sundries.

SCOTT AND MARION RELIEF CIRCLE, Hale, Ogle County, Ill.—1 box containing 15 comfortables, 1 wool blanket, 8 pillows, 12 pillow slips, 13 small pads, 7 towels, 12 cotton shirts, 4 dressing gowns, 8 pairs cotton flannel drawers, 3 pair slippers, 6 pairs cotton socks, 2 quarts wine, 27 rolls bandages, 3 sacks dried fruit, 1 pair mittens, 1 book, 6 Harper's Magazines, and 2 packages of papers.

SOLDIER'S AID SOCIETY, Neponset, Ill.—1 box containing 4 comfortables, 3 quilts, 4 sheets, 1 do. 3 pillow cases, 1 pkg rags, 16 towels, 10 prs socks, 5 pillows, 1 cushion, 9 prs mittens.

SOLDIER'S AID SOCIETY, Orion, Richland Co., Wis.—1 box containing blankets, quilts, clothing and dried fruit.

LADIES OF NEWVILLE, DeKalb Co., Ind.—1 box containing 7 prs socks, 1 coverlid, 1 quilt, 1 blanket, 1 comfortable, 6 lbs dried fruit, 1 can fruit, 6 pillows, 10 cushions, 3 pin cushions, 8 prs drawers, 1 under shirt, 2 sheets, 1 wrapper, 5 prs socks, 9 towels, 19 pillow cases, 3 abdominal bandages, 8 handkerchiefs, 1 bag lint, lot of compresses and bandages.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Jarvis, DeKalb Co. Ind.—1 box containing 25 pairs socks, 4 pairs mittens, 13 woolen undershirts, 6 cotton flannel shirts, 4 pairs drawers, 10 cotton shirts, 1 dressing gown, 1 blankets, [illegible] 1 pincushion, 7 combs, 1 can tomatoes, 1 testament and 1 book.

LADIES OF UTICA, Winnebago Co. Wis.—1 box containing 8 quilts, 3 double gowns, 7 pillows, 4 pairs socks, 1 pair sheets, 11 shirts, 3 towels—1 package bandages, 3 pairs pillow cases, and 3 pairs mittens.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Sheboygan, Wis.—1 box containing 14 pairs slippers, 8 cushions, 11 pairs socks, 3 quilts, 3 blankets, 4 comfortables, 3 pillows, 7 pillow cases, 3 pairs sheets, 11 towels, 3 bed sacks, 1 pair drawers, 1 fine wrapper, 4 pair cotton flannel drawers, [illegible], 3 handkerchiefs, 15 shirts, 5 second hand shirts, 7 second hand vests, bandages, lint, bag sage, old cotton flannel, 2 flannel shirts, 4 do, magazines and papers.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Young America, Ill.—1 box containing 4 comfortables, 4 pillows, 2 dressing gowns, 4 shirts, 3 prs sheets, 5 prs pillow cases, 4 pads, 2 prs drawers, 9 pin cushions filled with pins, 1 pkg fruit, 3 roll bandages, magazines and papers.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Neenah, Dodge Co.—2 boxes containing 10 pillow cases, 6 sheets, [illegible] pillows, 11 long pillows, 7 pillow cases (second hand), 5 prs socks, 1 bed sack, 1 second hand quilt, 3 new quilts, 3 blankets, 4 prs cotton flannel drawers, 4 cotton flannel shirts, 10 lbs butter, 6 towels, roll bandages, 3 combs, 7 shirts, 2 cheeses, 3 bed quilts, 1 dressing gown, 3 pkgs magazines, 3 prs drawers, 1 bible, 2 hymn books, 3 testaments, 3 sheets, 2 towels, 7 bags dried fruit, 7 prs socks, 3 prs slippers, 2 pillows, old sheets for compresses, 3 rolls bandages, 7 bed sacks.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, New Richmond, St. Croix Co., Wis.—1 box containing 19 blankets and quilts, 15 pillows and cushions, 4 pairs flannel and cotton flannel drawers, 4 cotton flannel shirts, 4 prs socks, 9 towels, 1 shirt, 1 pr mittens, 13 quarts dried berries, 1 lb dried grapes, 40 rolls bandages, 1 roll batting, 3 small pillows, and lint.

LADIES OF EAST PAW PAW, Ill.—1 barrel containing 4 bed quilts, 10 prs socks, 8 large pillows, 17 pads, 8 pillow cases, 4 sheets, 1 bed sack, 1 box compresses and bandages, 8 pin cushions, 4 undershirts, 2 prs drawers, 9 towels, 3 pkgs lint, 1 bundle rags, 8 pkgs dried fruit, 4 shirts, 1 pkg sage, bundle cotton flannel, batting and papers.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Hudson, St. Croix Co., Wis.—9 dressing gowns, 8 bed gowns, 8 wrappers, 15 prs drawers, 7 bed sacks, 18 towels, 12 sheets, 2 blankets, 21 prs socks, 7 prs slippers, 14 quilts, and 7 prs mittens.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Roscoe, Ill.—1 box containing 6 bed sacks, 20 pillow cases, 12 pillows, 2 flannel blankets, 13 sheets, 3 towels, 13 cushions, 1 dressing gown, 1 pair drawers, 4 pairs socks, 2 cotton flannel shirts, 12 bundles old cloth, 5 magazines, 12 lbs dried fruit, 12 lbs dried apples.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Ottawa, Ill.—1 box containing 10 comfortables, 2 dressing gowns, 8 pairs cotton flannel drawers, 1 box lint, 9 pairs cotton flannel shirts, 1 muslin shirt, 2 flannel shirts, 1 pair wool drawers, 14 sheets, 25 pillow cases, 24 pairs socks, 15 towels, bundle old rags, 3 pillows, 2 pillow ticks, and reading matter.

LADIES OF POLO Ill.—1 box containing 8 cotton comfortables, 10 shirts, 1 woolen comfortable, 6 prs. drawers, 2 dressing-gowns, 6 prs. slippers, 4 pillows, 9 prs socks, 17 handkerchiefs, 13 towels, 4 sheets, 1 pr. mittens, 5 pillow cases, 4 pincushions, 3 [illegible] cushions, linen for bandages, books, papers, magazines, etc.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Anawan, Ill.—1 box containing 21 feather pillows, 24 pillow-cases, 7 sheets, 3 cotton bed sacks, 28 linen towels, 7 cotton flannel under-shirts, 17 linen, 7 cotton shirts, 2 prs. socks, 36 handkerchiefs, 2 rolls old linen, lot bandages, 6 lbs. dried prunes, 6 lbs. dried apples, 11 lbs dried peaches, 1 bottle port wine, 7 papers pins, 7 papers needles, and 1 old bed-quilt.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Turner, Du Page Co.—1 box containing one shirt, 7 sick shirts, 7 prs. drawers, 11 pillows, 2 prs. socks, 7 pillow-cases, 1 sheet, and lint.

LADIES RELIEF CIRCLE of White Rock and Hagg Towns, Ogle Co., Ill.—1 box containing 3 comfortables, 1 quilt, 2 bedsacks, 8 sheets, 16 pillow cases, 2 shirts, 3 undershirts, 5 prs flannel drawers, 13 pillows, 5 prs socks, 14 rolls bandages, 6 pin cushions filled with pins, lot of lint, buttons, and 6 lbs butter.

SOLDIERS' AID ASSOCIATION, DeKalb Center, Ill.—1 box containing 6 quilts, 7 comforters, 7 blankets, 7 woolen shirts, 6 cotton sheets, 8 pillow cases, 4 feather pillows, 1 doz napkins, 9 towels, 4 handkerchiefs, 7 rolls linen, 7 cotton rolls, 9 rolls bandages, 1 package lint, 2 prs slippers, 6 Canton flannel shirts, 1 cotton shirt, 10 second-hand shirts, 2 lbs dried raspberries, 1 package dried currants, 24 newspapers, 21 tracts, 4 books, 9 magazines, 6 fine combs, 1 bedsack, 2 jars jellies, 1 box jellies, 2 papers corn starch.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Middleport, Iroquois County, Ill.—1 box containing 4 comfortables, 6 sheets, 12 pillow cases, 7 pillows, 6 shirts, 4 pair cotton flannel drawers, 1 bed gown, 2 sacks bandages, 13 bed sacks, 3 bundles old linen, 7 pair socks, 1 cushion, 4 pair mittens, 1 pair gloves, 13 crash towels, 1 pint port wine, 1 pint home made wine, 1 pound corn starch, 3 pounds tapioca, 3 pounds farina, 3 packages dried apples, 1 can tomatoes, 3 strips carpet.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Stony Creek, Mich.—2 boxes containing 13 pair socks, 35 pounds dried apples, 3 pounds currants, 7 pounds elder berries, 2 towels, 3 pounds currants, 3 bed gowns, 6 sheets, 9 large pillows, 21 small pillows, 17 small pillow cases, 2 new quilts, 3 large pillow cases, 1 old quilt, 5 rolls bandages, 5 pair old drawers, 4 pin cushions and a lot of papers.

REV. D. E. HAYTMAN, Marengo, Ill.—5 boxes without list of contents, to be forwarded to Otterville.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Lemont, Cook Co. Ill.—One box, containing 5 comfortables, 10 pillows, 10 pillow cases, 7 hair cushions, 6 cotton shirts, 1 cotton flannel shirt, 2 pairs drawers, 1 dressing gown, 10 pillow cases, 9 sheets, 5 rolls bandages, 1 towel, 3 quilts, 4 wool cushions, 10 magazines, 8 pairs socks.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Delouna, Tazewell Co., Ill.—One box, containing 7 dressing gowns, 10 shirts, 8 pairs socks, 8 pairs mittens, 8 pin cushions, 1 bag sage, 8 pillows, 4 pillow cases, 1 apron for "matron," 1 paper corn starch, pins, needles, thread and yarn.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Ann Arbor, Mich.—One box, containing 10 comfortables, 2 hair pillows, 5 pillows, 13 pillow sacks with batting, 5 pairs slippers, 20 pillow cases, 7 pairs socks, 45 pairs knit mittens, 5 pairs sewed mittens, 13 hospital shirts, 16 canton flannel shirts, 14 pairs canton flannel drawers, 3 drawers, 3 pairs woolen drawers, 9 dressing gowns, 20 lbs dried apples, 4 lbs dried currants, 6 lbs yeast cakes, 22 towels, 1 package old linen, 1 package old cotton.

LADIES OF DELTON, Wis.—1 box containing 5 pillows, 3 cushions, 8 lbs butter, 5 bottles wine, dried fruit, 2 sheets, 11 qts cranberries, 4 pillow cases, dried beef, 1 comfortable, 39 papers.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Sublette, Ill.—1 box containing 4 comfortables, 12 pillows, 7 pads, 10 sheets, 6 flannel shirts, 14 pillow cases, 2 hickory shirts, 15 towels, 10 prs socks, 6 cotton rolls, 3 linen rolls, 7 bandages, 1 pr slippers, 23 cotton handkerchiefs, 7 linen handkerchiefs, 3 bed sacks, dried apples, Ladies' Repository, 1 comfortable, paper and books.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Morris, Illinois.—1 box without list of contents, marked for sister M. Angelo, Mound City Hospital.

LADIES OF LYONS, Wis.—1 box, containing 1 comfortable, 4 pillows, 2 pillow cases, 6 bed sacks, 2 outside sheets, 5 under shirts, 1 peck dried apples, 4 parcels dried currants, 20 prs socks, 5 rolls bandages.

LADIES AID SOCIETY, Minooka, Grundy Co., Ill.—1 box, containing 4 flannel shirts, 14 cotton sheets, 6 prs cotton drawers, 3 rolls bandages, 12 calico and gingham shirts, 6 prs woolen socks, 9 prs slippers, 2 pckgs papers and magazines, and 4 small pillows.

SANITARY AID SOCIETY, Council Hill, Jo Daviess Co., Ill.—1 box, containing 4 bed quilts, 6 feather pillows, 6 pillow cases, 1 blanket, 2 prs mittens, 8 cotton flannel shirts, 5 cotton flannel bed gowns, 8 prs slippers, 7 prs drawers, 10 prs socks, 27 cushions, 21 rolls bandages, 20 old sheets, 2 old sheets.

LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, of Richland and Prairieville, Mich.—1 box containing 2 comfortables, 1 quilt, 17 pillows, 2 prs socks, 5 prs drawers, 5 shirts, 3 towels, lot bandages and magazines.

LADIES' UNION AID SOCIETY, Necona, Ill.—1 box containing 24 pillow cases, 11 sheets, 3 pillows, 10 rolls bandages, 3 cotton rolls, 2 prs socks, 7 quilts, 5 comfortables, 1 pr drawers, 4 cotton flannel under shirts, 2 flannel under shirts.

LADIES' SEWING CIRCLE, Salem Church, Oakland Station, Ill.—4 cushions, 2 prs slippers, 18 rolls bandages, 1 roll cotton cloth.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Rock Island, Ill.—1 box containing 21 bedsacks, 13 hair pillows, 15 sheets, 2 feather pillows, 11 pillow cases, 2 [illegible] towels, 6 comfortables, 7 hospital shirts, 1 dressing gown, 4 Canton flannel shirts, 2 prs cotton flannel drawers, 19 rolls bandages.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Windsor, Fayette Co., Iowa.—1 box containing 6 sheets, 9 pillows, 1 pad, 6 comfortables, 7 bed sacks, 8 prs cotton flannel drawers, 4 shirts, 14 pillow cases, 14 linen towels, lint, 19 yards bandages, 2 pr socks, old linen, newspapers, magazines.

Persons sending letters advising of boxes, should be sure to enclose a list of contents in the letter. There should also be placed a list of contents in the box for the use of the hospitals.

Go to 71 Lake street, and see Sanborn's new coffee steeper operate. It saves 20 per cent. of the raw material. It saves eggs to settle your coffee. It gives you every drop of liquid made perfectly clear.

Complimentary Benefit to Caryl Young.

JOHN C. AMBLER, Esq., President—*Dear Sir:* The undersigned, subscribers and visitors to the Central Skating Park, hereby tender through you a complimentary benefit to Mr. Caryl Young, the manager and proprietor of the Park, to take place at an early day in February. We tender this benefit in view of the large expense Mr. Young has been to in providing good attendants, comfortable rooms, good ice and frequent musical carnivals. We know the expenditures must have exceeded the receipts, and do not wish that his public spirit should be a pecuniary loss. We take this opportunity to express our satisfaction for the manner in which he has conducted the Park—nothing having been omitted which would contribute to the pleasure and comfort of his patrons. We are well aware of the unfavorable circumstances under which this season commenced, and hope that another season, under Mr. Young's management, will be productive of pleasure to us and pecuniary benefit to him.

F Granger Adams, E K Willard, Davenport, Ullmann & Co, Charles H Ham, C G Wicker & Co, Calvin C Parks, H W Bishop, Jr, E W Russell, M D Gilman & Co, Gray, Phelps & Co, Wm Bross, Jno DeKoven, Strong Wadsworth, Jones, Perdue & Small, G H & L Laflin, Bowen Brothers, B F Quimby, H F Willard, H F Wentworth, Edward I Tinkham, C R Larrabee, Robt L North, A C Badger, Chas E Willard, C H Beckwith, O T Connor, Henry Milward, N K Fairbank, Wm F Tucker, Thomas S Dickerson, and many others.

REPLY.

JNO C. AMBLER, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I have received, through you, a tender of a complimentary benefit at my Skating Park. Allow me to express my thanks for the very kind offer of my friends and patrons. I will name Wednesday evening, Feb. 5th (weather permitting.)

Yours, very truly, CARYL YOUNG.

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-h891-ly

To cure a COUGH, use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*"

Wedding and Visiting Cards written at the Sherman House. Call on, or address with four stamps, "Yankee Card Writer." fe4 5t

THOMSON'S EATING HOUSE, is the place where you can take a lunch, eat a supper or dinner, at any hour, and only be charged for what you eat. The Number is 53 Dearborn street. feb4-2t

A most admirable instrument is Hyatt's Patent Knife and Scissors Sharpener. Small ones for family use; large ones for hotels, meat markets, &c. Every machine warranted to suit. For sale at No. 15 Custom House Place. jan27-1m

Go to Boyd's Exchange Office when you have business with a Broker. He pays the best rate for all uncurrent money. Sells Specie and Exchange as low as any house, and gives entire satisfaction to all who patronizes him. Office, No. 38 South Clark street, (adjoining the bank of C. B. Blair.) Entrance at the iron steps south end of the building. jul7-1m

Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov12

Cook & McLean, 98 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dyeing Gents' garments less than any other house in the city. oct5-ly

DIED.

In this city, on Sunday, February 2d, of Pneumonia, JAMES M. DAWSON, aged 31 years.

Friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No 330 West Lake street, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES, BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES, BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES, For the immediate relief of Asthma, Bronchitis and other affections of the Throat. Prepared and sold only by GALE BROTHERS, Druggists, No. 202 Randolph street, Chicago.

MAPLE SUGAR.—I am prepared to furnish 10,000 SAP BUCKETS. Parties wanting them will do well to apply soon at 16 South Water street. NATHANIEL WHITE, Dealer in Wooden and Willow Ware.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, 1862.

Many of the leading principles of finance are as well settled as the laws of gravitation itself. Hence, for Congress to violate these, is just as wise as it would be to put a thousand barrels of powder in the cellar of the capital, fire into them a red-hot shot, and not expect an explosion. It is true that extraordinary demands must be met by extraordinary means, and the principles on which action should be had in such cases, are, if not so plain, at least readily understood. The Government is in pressing and immediate need of a hundred and fifty millions of money to suppress the rebellion. It cannot borrow it on any reasonable terms, and it cannot wait the slow collection of it from taxes upon the property of the country. It cannot coin it, for it has not the bullion from which to do it. In this emergency it has been proposed to issue Demand Treasury Notes, make them a legal tender in the payment of all debts, and so far as we can judge, a majority of the people and the press of the country approve the measure, provided the bill authorizing the issue is accompanied by proper restrictions.

A few of those that are essential it may be worth while again to specify. First, a tax upon bank issues, sufficient to gradually drive them out of circulation, and thus make room for the issues of the Government. Without this vital provision the circulation of a hundred and fifty millions of paper money by the Government would so inflate prices that the object of its issue could not be attained. The gold of the country would be sent abroad to pay for foreign merchandise, and we should soon find ourselves poorer, if possible, than our fathers were at the close of the last war with Great Britain.

The Demand notes should be convertible into the six per cent. bonds of the Government when sums of a thousand dollars or more are presented, having at least twenty years to run. The interest on these bonds should be payable in coin, and that there may be not the least danger of failure, let a tax bill be passed at once sufficient to raise say $275,000,000 annually, or even a larger sum if that be necessary, to provide for the interest and the current expenses of the Government.

No one, while the banks are in a state of suspension, unless these essential provisions are embraced in, or are enacted into laws at the same time with the bill to issue $150,000,000 Demand Treasury notes, will deny but that the commerce of the country will be inevitably ruined. The Government will be reduced to bankruptcy and the people with it. The country never held so much coin as now; but that matters not; for a few months, or two or three years at most, will find the country bare of the precious metals, with an incubus of debt hanging over it which generations of toiling millions alone can liquidate. It is to be hoped that Congress will act wisely in this matter and save the country from the wretchedness and ruin that will be sure to follow loose legislation in a matter of so much vital importance to the commercial and the social welfare of the country.

N. Y. exchange continues abundant, and rates are unchanged, viz.: par buying, and ¼ premium selling. The pork trade keeps the market fully supplied.

Gold is firmer. It opened at Saturday's figures, viz.: 2½ buying and 3 per cent. selling; but towards the close 2¾ were paid and some sales were made at 3¼@3½. The upper figure, however, was rather above the market.

CONDITION OF THE WISCONSIN BANKS.—The semi-annual statement of Hon. Wm. H. Ramsey, Bank Comptroller, of the condition of the banks of this State on the morning of Jan. 6th, 1862, will be found on our third page. The following is a summary:

Aggregate capital	$3,807,000.00
Circulation	1,419,423.00
Deposits	2,225,300.62
Specie	304,478.63
Cash items	61,448.38
Public securities	1,773,049.00

—*Madison Journal.*

BANKS.—The statements of the banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compared with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1860, as follows:—

	Loans.	Specie.	Circula'n
N. York, Jan. 25	$148,767,600	[illegible]	6,[illegible],017
Boston, Jan. 27	60,025,191	6,562,175	6,[illegible]
Phila, Jan. 20	30,385,607	5,821,[illegible]	2,121,146
Total	$239,178,477	41,[illegible]	14,[illegible]
Last week	244,097,178	43,457,[illegible]	16,[illegible]
Last year	213,085,214	37,944,742	17,041,412

LONDON MONEY MARKET, Jan 11.—The London *Economist* of January 11, says:

"The Bank of England yesterday reduced their rate of discount from 3 per cent., at which it was fixed on the 7th of November last, to 2½ per cent.

"The steady improvement in the accounts of the bank had caused an expectation of an early decline in the rate of discount, but it was generally believed that any reduction would be deferred for a week. It appears, however, that the satisfactory intelligence from America induced the court to act at once, and the announcement has given general satisfaction. Yesterday the demands at the bank was rather active, but in the open market the best bills were taken at 2¼ to 2½ per cent. To-day there has been a fair inquiry, but no change has taken place in the rates. The following are the proximate charges for paper of various rates:

30 to 60 days	2½ ℔ cent.
3 months	2½ ℔ cent.
4 Months	2¾ to 3 ℔ cent.
6 months, bank drafts	3 ℔ cent.
—— Inland trade bills	3½ ℔ cent.

"Although the rates for long dated bills are lower, there is rather less disposition shown to take paper of this description. In the exceptional cases three months' bill have been negotiated a fraction under 2½ per cent.

"On the stock exchange there is little demand for money, while the supply remains abundant, being augmented by the release of the dividends. The rate for loans on Government securities is nominally about one per cent.

"The discount establishments and joint stock banks have made the usual alteration in their allowance on deposits.

"In consequence of the settlement of the Trent affair, the rates for war risks at Lloyd's have become nominal. The first capture of a vessel insured here was effected by the Sumter, when she took the Vigilant. The cargo brought by the latter ship was intended to have been guano, and the consignees were some houses in England. The Eugenia Smith, out of which two passengers were taken by the federal steamer Santiago de Cuba, was built at Lewes, in the State of Delaware, in 1850, and was registered under the British flag last year.

"An advance has taken place in the price of saltpetre, from an expectation that the present prohibition to export may be rescinded. The foreign markets are generally very scantily supplied with this article, and prices are in most cases much higher than in England.

"The following are the rates of discount in the principal cities on the continent, showing a decline at Hamburg:

	Bank Rate. Per Cent.	Open Market. Per Cent.
Paris	5	4¾
Vienna	5	5
Berlin	4	3¾
Frankfort	4	3
Amsterdam	3	3
Turin	5½	6
Brussels	4	4
Hamburg	—	2¾
St. Petersburg	7	[illegible]

"Consols were dull in the early part of the week, and fell at one period as low as 92, owing to the apprehensions respecting the American question. Some influential buyers then appeared, especially for houses considered to possess good information respecting the United States, and a rise occurred of nearly five-eighths. On Thursday the announcement of the release of Messrs. Mason and Slidell caused great buoyancy and a further immediate improvement, consuls touching 93¾. From this point, however, there was a reaction, and the final price to-day was 93⅛ to ¼, or about seven-eighths per cent. above last Friday."

AMERICAN SECURITIES IN LONDON.—Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co. remark:

"Nothing doing in United States stocks; business alone in New York and Erie shares at 29. Canada fives have advanced to 98 and 100 ex div. New Brunswick 104@106. Nova Scotia 105@107."

The London *Times* quotes the market as follows: "In the colonial market Grand Trunk relapsed to 20."

[From the Cleveland Herald.]

C. AND T. R. R. MEETING OF DIRECTORS.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, just held in New York City, an agreement for a final settlement of the suits pending in the Supreme Court of Ohio against it to compel it to maintain and run that portion of the Northern Division of the road west of Sandusky (which had been recently negotiated by the officers of the company) was approved.

The terms of adjustment provide for running a portion of its trains by way of Sandusky and Clyde, thus relieving the company from the maintenance of the road west of Sandusky by way of Port Clinton. This arrangement harmonizes the interests of the towns on each division, and satisfies local interests and feeling, and removes an incubus which has hitherto been hanging over the company. The financial condition of the company is understood to be highly satisfactory to the Directors, and the general condition of the road and company indicate the commencement of a prosperous era in its interests, and gives great encouragement to the stockholders of an early resumption of dividends.

The company complain that the roads between Cleveland and Buffalo have made too free use of their freight cars, to the delay of freight and the detriment of the public. Notice is given that that course cannot longer be suffered.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The following is a statement of the earnings of this Road for the week ending Jan 31:

	1861.	1862.	
Freight	$17,329.18	$26,917.88	$9,678.70 Inc.
Passengers	4,322.29	5,176.74	854.45 Inc.
Mails, &c.	2,009.51	1,250.00	759.51 Dec.
Total	$23,563.98	$33,344.62	$9,780.64 Inc.
Whole month of January, 1862			$106,181.36
" " 1861			97,253.20
Increase			$8,928.16

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 3.

The following are the receipts of leading articles for the last twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
G & C U R R	970	6680	72	681	505	3111
R I R R	925	12950	2100	....	350	400
Ill C R R	2572	19184	4814	486	....	....
C B & Q R R	568	300	802	....	1070	....
N. W. R. R.	545	....	394	500	290	....
A & St L R R	90	546	1750	700	300	....
Total	5670	39660	9932	2370	2865	3511

	LH'gs No.	DH'gs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	La'd lbs.	G. S. lbs.
G & C U R R	720	399	28	6950	....	630
R I R R	987	1167	68	7790	20810	13970
Ill C R R	300	460	90	48317	93427	....
C B & Q R R	976	933	215	14127	113328	10090
N W R R	....	129	42	7385	....	....
A & St L R R	....	97	....	1070	16650	....
Total	2983	3185	393	80549	243494	24690

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, and business was lively and brisk in nearly every department of trade.

The receipts of Hogs were light, and under a good demand for both live and dressed the market advanced 5@10c ℔ 100 lbs—with sales of Live at $2.32½@2.60 gross, and sales of Dressed, at $2.60@2.90. The Live Stock yards were quite bare—the supplies being unusually light, in consequence of the difficulty of driving on the slippery roads in the interior. Both packers and shippers bought freely of Dressed Hogs at $2.70@2.80, dividing on 200 lbs, and at the close they were bought on speculation at $2.70@2.82½.

There was an unusually brisk demand for Mess Pork, and we note a further advance in prices of 12½@25c ℔ brl—with sales of about 1,700 brls at $9.75@10.00 for city packed—the outside figure being paid for a lot of 500 brls, made from very heavy hogs. Country-packed mess sold at $9.50@9.60, according to quality. There is a fair inquiry for Bulk Meats, and we note a sale of 2,000 Sides at 3¾c loose. English Meats are freely offered, and the market is dull—with sales of 150 boxes Cumberland Middles at 4¼c. Lard in good supply, and the market is heavy—with sales of 250 pkgs at 6⅛c for city steam-evaporated Leaf, and 6¼@6⅜c for prime country kettle-rendered.

The markets for Breadstuffs were buoyant, and a general advance took place. There was an increased inquiry for Flour, under the influence of better news from the East, and the market was more active and fully 5c higher on both Winter and Spring grades. About 2,700 brls changed hands, at $4.30@4.50 for good White Winter extras, and $3.30@3.82½c for low grade to choice Wisconsin Spring extras. At the close holders of good brands of Spring extra were asking a further advance of 5c.

The Wheat market also partook of the prevailing buoyancy, and we note an advance in prices of 1@1½c per bushel—with liberal sales at 75@76c for No. 1 Spring, and 70@71¼c for No. 2 Spring—the market closing firm. Winter Wheat is scarce and in active demand.

There was more inquiry for Corn and the market has advanced ¼@½c per bushel, with light sales at 22¼@22½c for Mixed in store. There is little or nothing doing in Oats and the market is nominal. Rye in store is scarce and in active demand at 35c in store, but for lots on track the market is dull, with sales at 34c delivered. Common Barley sold at 28c on track. Highwines were more active and a shade easier, with sales at 16c.

The market for Cooperage is less buoyant, with sales of Pork Barrels at $1.90, and $2.15 for Lard Tierces.

FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE.

The following table shows the amount of flour and grain in store in Chicago to-day (Feb. 3) compared with the amount in store at the corresponding date in 1861:—

	Feb. 3, 1862.	Feb. 6, 1861.
Flour, bbls	31,507	40,539
Wheat, bu	2,405,772	1,335,900
Corn, bu	1,975,823	661,700
Oats, bu	297,874	
Rye, bu	155,689	
Barley, bu	117,441	

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, 1862.

PROVISIONS.—MESS PORK—The demand for Mess Pork is brisk and the market has advanced 12½@25c. Sales, 500 brls extra city packed Mess Pork at $10.00; 500 brls city-packed at $9.87½; 400 brls do at $9.75; 258 brls country-packed Mess Pork at $9.50; 60 brls country-packed do at $9.25. BULK MEATS—2,000 pcs cured Sides at 3¾c, loose. ENGLISH MEATS—150 bxs Cumberland Middles at 4¼c. LARD—Dull. Sales, 450 trcs prime steam-evaporated city leaf at 6⅛c; 100 brls and trcs prime country kettle-rendered Leaf at 6⅜c; 150 pkgs, do in lots, at 6¼c.

FLOUR—Received, 5,677 brls. Market more active and 5c higher. Sales 200 brls "Nashville Eagle" white winter at $4.35; 500 brls "Nashville City" white winter at $4.50; 400 brls good white winter extras on p. t; 90 brls white superfine at $3.00; 500 brls choice Wisconsin round hoop spring extras at $3.82½; 500 brls "Cedar Rapids" at $3.75; 100 brls "Neenah," 84 brls "Eldorado," and 55 brls "Gillett & Hines" do at $3.75; 100 brls "Waverly" do at $3.75; 200 brls fair extra at $3.60; 100 brls medium do at $3.50; 129 brls "Home Trade" at $3.38; 63 brls "Island XX" at $3.30.

WHEAT—Received, 39,660 bu. Market active and advanced 1c. Sales, 8,000 bu No. 1 Spring in store at 75c; 3,000 bu do at 75¼c; 10,000 bu do at 76c; 4,000 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 70c; 15,000 bu do at 71c; 7,000 bu do at 71¼c.

Bagged lots are very dull. Sales, 142 bags good milling Spring at 73c on track.

CORN—Received, 9,932 bu. Market advanced ¼c. Sales, 5,000 bu Mixed in store at 22¼c; 10,000 bu do at 22½c; 400 bu new corn at 19c on track.

OATS—Received, 2,370 bu. Market quiet and nominal at 17c.

RYE—Received, 2,865 bu. Market firm. Sales 1,200 bu No. 1 in store at 35c; 800 bu do at 34c del.

BARLEY—Received, 3,511 bu. Market quiet. Sales 100 bushels common at 28c on track.

HIGHWINES—Steady. Sales 160 brls at 16c—State prison barrels; 50 hhds do at 16c.

ALCOHOL—Steady at 34@36c per gal.

HIDES—In good demand and firm. We quote: Dry Flint, 12@13c; Dry Salted, 10½@11c; Green Salted, 6@6¼c; Kip, 7¼c; Green country, 5¼@5¾c.

TALLOW—25 brls prime butchers' at 7¾c.

TIMOTHY SEED—24 bags prime at $1.70; 15 bags fair at $1.62½c.

BUTTER—Roll butter plenty and very dull at 5@6c; Firkin in good demand at 7@9c.

EGGS—Dull at 9@10c for fresh.

POULTRY—Chickens, $1.50@1.75 per doz; Turkeys 6c per lb.

POTATOES—Steady at 40@50c per bushel.

COOPERAGE—Easier. Sales 500 Pork Barrels at $1.90; 120 Lard Tierces at $2.15.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 3,185. Market advanced 5@10c. Sales were as follows:—

9 Hogs averaging 300 lbs at	$2.90
24 .. 322 ..	2.90
32 .. 310 ..	2.85
14 .. 280 ..	2.80
20 .. 261 ..	2.75
20 .. 200 ..	2.85
1100 Hogs at $2.65@2.80 dividing on	200 lbs.
1150 .. 2.70@2.80 ..	200 lbs.
720 .. 2.70@2.82½ ..	200 lbs.
655 .. 2.70@2.85 ..	200 lbs.
638 .. all over 200 lbs. at	$2.85

LIVE HOGS—Received, 2,953. The Yards to-day were almost entirely bare, and the market advanced 5@10c ℔ 100 lbs. Sales were:

452 Hogs, averaging 215 lbs at	$2.50
174 .. 200 ..	2.45
206 .. 200 ..	2.45
200 .. 200 ..	2.35
340 .. 228 ..	2.32½
150 .. 230 ..	2.30

The two latter lots were sold to arrive—warranted not to average less than the weights named.

BEEF CATTLE—Received, 393 head. There is a good demand to supply packers and Government contractors, and the market is firm. Sales were as follows:

15 Beeves, averaging 1350 lbs at	$3.80
29 .. 1250 ..	2.65
11 .. 1100 ..	2.50
21 .. 1136 ..	2.40
24 .. 1100 ..	2.50
18 .. 1138 ..	2.50

BREADSTUFFS IN EUROPE.

The *Mark Lane Express* of January 6, contains a review of the Corn Trade of Great Britain for 1861. The unprecedented heavy fall of rain in 1860 reduced the wheat crop to about one-half of an average, and it was at one time doubtful whether the foreign supplies would be sufficient to make up the deficit. But the vast resources of America eventually overcame all difficulties. The crop of 1861 was excellent in quality, but the yield was light and the crop still proved short of an average.

During the first four months of the year prices were steady—commencing in January at 56s 3d ℔ quarter, and closing in April at 56s 9d. In May and June there were heavy imports, and prices took a downward course, till July 13, when they fell to 50s per quarter—keeping at little above this rate till September, when the heavy deficit in France brought on an extraordinary demand, and prices again rose to 64s 6d per quarter. The difference in price during the year was, therefore, 11s 6d per quarter.

As to the growing crops, universal testimony is in their favor. But till this crop is harvested, the country has to depend on stocks on hand and foreign supplies. "Those of home growth have "been too freely drawn upon for much dependence, and though our imports recently have been "liberal, we (*Mark Lane Express*) do not estimate "them at a month's consumption, for the French "were so active before us as to virtually exclude "us for a time from foreign markets."

In Scotland and Wales the crops are not so promising as in England, and Ireland the reports are very unfavorable, with distress already existing in the southern and western ports.

From the admissions of the leading grain paper in the United Kingdom, it would seem therefore, that they will yet require more than an average supply of breadstuffs from foreign countries.

Italy, Portugal, and especially France, also require heavy importations to supply the deficit of last year's crops. The imports of flour and wheat into France for the four months ending 31st December, amounted in round numbers to 12,000,000 hectolitres (4,125,000 qrs.) of which were contributed by

	Hectolitres.
Russia	2,900,000
England	2,800,000
United States	2,065,000
Zolverein States	1,616,000
Other places	2,598,000

From the above it will be seen that France has drawn more largely on Russia and England than on the United States.

Cambridge Cattle Market, Jan. 29.

[From the Boston Post.]

Whole number of Cattle at market 285—mostly Beeves and Stores—consisting of Working Oxen, Milch Cows, and one, two, and three year old.

PRICES OF MARKET BEEF.

Extra $6@6.50—first quality $5.75—second quality $5.25—third quality $4@4.25—ordinary, —.

N. B.—Beef—Extra and first quality includes nothing but the best, large, fat, stall-fed Oxen. Second quality includes the best grass fed Oxen, the best stall-fed Cows, and the best three year old Steers. Ordinary consists of Bulls, and the refuse of lots.

Remarks—Owing to the bad state of the roads there was but a slight stock at market, at an advance of about 25 cents ℔ cwt. Sheep and Lambs sold quick at last quotations. Mr Hollis bought a lot of 20 Sheep, that averaged 136 lbs, for 5¼ cents ℔ lb.

Baltimore Cattle Market—Jan. 30.

CATTLE.—There were offered at the Maryland cattle scales this morning 900 head of beef cattle, being an increase of 360 head over the offerings of last week. Sales were made to city butchers and packers at about previous rates, viz: $3@5 ℔ 100 lbs, only the superior quality bringing the outside figure. Of the offerings some 400 head were sold on city account; the balance, 500 head, were driven to Washington.

HOGS.—The supply of hogs was light, causing an upward tendency in prices. We quote sales at $4.50@4.75 ℔ 100 lbs.

Flour in Philadelphia—Jan. 31.

There is very little movement in breadstuffs, owing to the wet weather, and the flour market is dull at previous quotations, with sales of only about 1,000 barrels to note, in lots, at $5.62½ for good extras, and $5.87½ for extra family, mostly at the latter rate. The demand from the trade is also limited at $5.25@5.37½ for superfine, $5.50@5.62½ for extras, $5.75@6 for family, and $6.25@6.75 per brl for fancy brands, as in quality. Rye flour sells slowly at $3.50@3.62½ per brl. Pennsylvania corn meal is not inquired for and rather scarce at $3 per brl. The receipts to-day are 3,000 brls flour, 6,828 bu wheat, 4,600 bu corn, 2,763 bu oats, and 436 bu barley.

Boston Flour Market—Jan. 31.

The flour market is steady but quiet. We quote sales of common brands western at $5.25@5.50; fancy brands $5.37½@5.50; extras at $5.62½@6.75, and superior at $6@7.25 ℔ brl, including choice St. Louis brands. Southern flour is quiet, and prices are quite nominal.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel, Feb. 3.]

Dressed hogs were firm at the recent advance. For lots dividing on 200 lbs [illegible] was paid, and some heavy averages brought [illegible]. The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, at this city for the week ending to-day, and the season thus far, are as follows:

	No. Hogs.
By M. & P. du Chien R. R.	4,439
By L&C. & Mil. R. R.	1,643
By Mil. & Chicago R. R.	514
By Mil. & Western R. R.	338
Total for the week	[illegible]
Previously	[illegible]
Total thus far this season	[illegible]
Total to same date 1861	[illegible]
Total to same date 1860	[illegible]

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

DRESSED HOGS.—The weather is now clear and cold and favorable alike to holders and packers. There is a slight tendency to firmness, but rates have not advanced, and will probably not materially advance, during the interval between this and the close of the packing season. The range of the market is $2.75@3.00 for common to best averages. It is possible that a very choice lot might bring a trifle above the outside figure, but this is an extreme figure, and must be based more upon the special requirements of some particular purchaser than upon the actual state of the market.

[From the Montreal Witness 31st.]

PORK—Prime, $9.50; prime Mess, $12; mess $12@12.25. All nominal. Hogs—The great accumulation of hogs at this point, the low prices in the interior, and the deficiency of packing facilities and enterprise, have had a depressing effect on the market. Good average lots have been sold at $3.20; most of the holders, however, ask $3.75@4, and there have been a sales at the inside figure. Lard 7½c.

[From the Boston Post, 31st.]

PROVISIONS—Pork is firm, but the transactions are limited; sales of prime at $8.50@9.50; mess $11.50@13.50 for Boston and western packed; clear $13@14 ℔ brl, cash. Beef is firm; sales of eastern and western mess and extra mess at $12@13.50; family extra $14@14.50 ℔ brl, cash. Lard is steady; sales in brls at 8@8¼c; kegs 9@9½c, cash. Smoked hams are firmer; sales at 8¼@9c ℔ lb, cash. Pickled hams have been sold at 6½c, cash. Butter is without change; prime quality is scarce and firm; sales of Vermont and New York State, good, at 18@20c, common to fair 12@17c; Canada and western 11@17c ℔ lb. Cheese is very dull; sales of good at 5@7½c ℔ lb.

[From the Toronto Globe, 1st.]

HOGS have been in good supply, and in the early part of the week were dull and drooping. Prime hogs would not bring over $3.50 ℔ 100 lbs. On Tuesday, however, prices were better with a more active demand at $3.25@3.75; there is nothing to warrant this improvement, as large quantities have pressed on the Montreal market, and sales have been made at $3.50@4.00.

[From the Albany Evening Journal, 31st.]

DRESSED HOGS.—The receipts by railway are small and sum up 1,031 head, including 863 for Albany and 168 for New York. The market rules steady with sales 19 State, average 240 lbs, at $4.20; 71 do, average 260 lbs, at $4.25; and 56 do, average 300 lbs, at $4.26. Sales of a few pigs were made at $4.27½.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, 3d.]

In our market, flour was quiet but unchanged. Wheat was firm with a good demand. Corn was taken freely at full prices. Hogs were in good demand at $3.25@3.40. The supply was not equal to the wants of packers, and the market worked in favor of sellers. Dressed, in good order, were saleable at $3.25@3.30. There was a lively demand for mess pork, with sales of 1,600 brls at $9.50 to $9.75. Country sold at $9.50@9.62 and city at $9.62@9.75. Holders met the demand more freely than on Friday. Lard was easier, with sales of prime tierce at 6¼@6⅜c. Green hams sold at 3¾@3⅞c. Bulk sides sold to some extent at 4c, loose. Shoulders are held, nominally at 2¾c. They could not be sold to any extent at 2½c. Whisky declined ½c, closing at 16c. There is a large consumptive demand for sugar cured hams, and the market is firm at 6½@7c for the uncanvassed and canvassed. There is nothing doing in new bacon shoulders or sides.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 3d.]

HOGS.—There continues to be a demand for all that come in. Receipts are chiefly from Missouri, and not generally of so heavy weights as have come from Illinois this season. Sales 800 head, averaging about 200 lbs at $3, treasury notes, and of several small lots of Missouri hogs at $2.50@2.75@2.80 net, dividing on 175 and 200 lbs.

The packing season has about come to a close, and two or three days of the coming week will wind it up for this market this time. The business of the week has been small, and the prices quoted to-day have ruled the market during the entire week. The number of hogs packed here this season will probably not vary a thousand head from last year's packing, and if it does, it will be over rather than under. The retail sales of dressed hogs in this market since last October will probably exceed 50,000 head. Add this to the number slaughtered by packers, say 80,000 head, and we have an aggregate of 130,000 head of hogs for this market this season. The average price paid is $3, and the average weight of hogs is 225 lbs. This is not doing so bad, considering the war and some other drawbacks not worth while to mention.

Philadelphia Hide Market.

There has been an increased inquiry from tanners for dry hides, and sales from dealers have been numerous. Sales are mostly in small quantities, as the firmness in prices at the extreme figures now demanded discourages transactions, except with those who require small lots to keep the tanneries in operation.

In green salted hides there is a fair demand; sales are improving. We quote at 7@7½c; Association at 8c. Butchers' weights are active at 4c for cow and 5c for steer.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—COTTON—Nothing of moment doing; dull and nominal; sales at 31c for midling upland.

FLOUR—Market 5c better; moderate demand for export and home consumption. Sales of 14,900 brls at $5.60@5.65 for super state; $5.85@5.95 for extra state, chiefly $5.85@5.90; $5.60@5.65 for super western; $5.85@5.95 for common to medium extra western; $5.95@6.05 for shipping brands extra round-hoop Ohio, and $6.10@6.75 for trade brands—market closing quiet. Canadian flour a shade better and moderate business doing. Sales of 650 brls at $5.60@5.65 for super; $5.85@6.75 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet; small sales at $3.20@4.25. Corn meal rules steady; sales 50 brls New Jersey at $3.15.

WHISKY—Shade firmer; sales 800 brls at 23@23¼c, chiefly at the latter price.

GRAIN.—Wheat opened a shade firmer and closed quiet, and shippers not disposed to operate very freely. Sales, 2,300 bu common to strictly prime Chicago spring $1.30@1.35; 6,000 bu fair Milwaukee club at $1.34 in store; 1,600 bu winter red western at $1.42@1.43; 7,000 bu common white Canadian at $1.43; 500 bu amber Michigan at $1.48. Rye scarce and firm; small sales at 85c. Barley scarce and firm; sales 500 bu state at 85c. Corn firmer with moderate demand for export and home consumption. Sales 41,000 bu mixed western at 65c in store; 66c for prime delivered. Oats dull at 40@43c for Jersey, Canadian, western and state.

PROVISIONS.—Pork less active but prices generally unchanged. Sales 1,400 brls at $12.00@13.00 for mess; $13.00@13.25 for prime mess; $8.50@9.50 for prime. Included in sales are 500 brls mess, deliverable first half June, seller's option, at $12.50 and 1,000 brls do deliverable in March and April, at $13.00. Total stock old and new, Feb. 1st, 1862, 47,970 brls. Same time last month, 33,519 brls. Same time last year, 31,795 brls. Beef rules very quiet and prices firm. 150 brls sold in jobbing lots at $4@6.50 for country prime; $5.00@6.50 for country mess; $12@12.50 for repacked mess; $13.25@14 for extra mess. Total stock (old and new) Feb. 1st, 1862, 41,138 pkgs; same time last month, 38,698 pkgs; last year, 61,714 pkgs. Prime mess beef quiet and firm at $20@21. Beef hams inactive. Sales 25 brls at $14.25@15. Cut meats in moderate request at 5@6c for western and city hams; 3¾@4½c for do shoulders; sales 100,000 lbs dry salted hams at 6c. Bacon sides in fair demand; prices favor buyers. Sales 1,200 boxes at 6c for city Cumberland cut middles; 6@6½c for western and city long ribbed do; 6¼c for city short ribbed do. Dressed hogs quiet at 4@4¼c for western; $4.20@4.50 for city. Lard more active and a little firmer. Sales 1,250 brls at 7¼@8¼c; 200 brls prime city kettle-rendered at 8¾c. Included in sales are 600 brls prime steam, deliverable before the 15th inst., at 7¾c. Butter dull at 11@15c for Ohio; 16@21 for state. Cheese quiet and nominal at 5½@7c.

STOCKS—Less firm with only moderate business doing. C & T 40⅝; G & Chi 68¾; Ill C scrip 57; Pan 113; M S gtd. 40⅛; M C 43⅝; Reading 40⅜; Harl prfd, 30, b 60; Erie 33⅜, do pfd, 55⅜; N Y C 83⅞; Pac mail 98⅜, b 30; American gold 103⅝; Huds 1st bonds, 104⅞, ex interest; Buffalo and Erie 1st bonds, 96¼; N Y C 7s, 103.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.—Decrease of loans, $102,909. Decrease of specie, $780,855. Decrease of circulation, $428,000. Decrease of deposits, $1,182,900.

Safes.

A BATTLE WITH FIRE!

Seven Stores Burned in Pennsylvania.

FIVE OF HERRING'S SAFES VICTORIOUS!

WELLSBORO, PENN., Dec. 21st, 1861.

MESSRS. HERRING & CO., NEW YORK.

GENTLEMEN:—At the great fire, which occurred here on the 18th of December last, my store, with a number of other buildings, was entirely destroyed; no less than seven places of business were burnt out and five of your Safes severely tested, in every instance saving their entire contents, to the complete and perfect satisfaction of the owners. Two of your Herring's Patent Champion Safes, which were in my building, remained there through the entire conflagration and were not opened until the day after the fire. No water was thrown on the building. Everything in my safe after the fire was nearly as good as new. C. L. Wilcox also preserved all his books, papers and money in two of your Safes, both being in same fire. Wm. Roberts was also the fortunate owner of another of your Patent Champion Safes, which was severely tested, and saved completely his books, papers and money. The result has given great satisfaction, and I want no Safe but Herring's Champion. Please send me one same size I last bought of you immediately. Send by N. Y. & Erie R. R. via Tioga depot. JOHN R. BOWEN.

I had two of Herring's Safes in above fire. They saved my books, papers and $3,000 in BANK BILLS. C. L. WILCOX.

Herring's Patent Champion saved my books, papers and about $400 in PAPER MONEY. I would use no other. WILLIAM ROBERTS.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

The most reliable security from fire now known. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, Lined with Herring & Floyd's new patent "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled. HERRING & CO., 40 State street.

ja1-k135-lyeow

Rubber Goods.

RUBBER ELASTIC GAITERS, FOR OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS, Superior to Leather or Linen.

HAVELOCK CAP COVERS, Rubber Coats and Leggins, RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, &c.

JOHN B. IDESON & CO., 115 Randolph street.

COUNTRY NEWSDEALERS should send for a PRICE LIST to SHEAR & CO., WHOLESALE NEWSDEALERS, PACKERS AND FORWARDERS OF NEWSPAPERS, Periodicals, Books and Stationery.

Our Eastern connections and railroad facilities enable us to supply the Trade with every article in our line with the utmost despatch and at the lowest prices. Chicago Daily Papers supplied at publishers' rates; all the Eastern Weeklies furnished at ¼ of a cent advance on the wholesale price in New York. Orders for Foreign Publications and all Miscellaneous goods promptly filled.

SHEAR & CO., 22 Griswold street, Chicago. L. N. SHEAR & CO., 23 Hudson street, New York. P. O. Box 2794.

M. TERHUNE, (SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & CO.) SHOW CASE MANUFACTURER, NO. 63 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. Post Office Box 432.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A Retail Business, within a block of the Post Office, paying $2,000 per year, can be bought for $3,000. Will be sold only for cash. Address "R. T. C." P. O. Box 723, Chicago.

FOR SALE.—For sale for cash or on time, 100 feet on Washington street by 161 on Margaret street. Very desirable residence property. Apply to J. LEWIS LEE, 48 Clark street, corner of Lake.

FOR SALE.—The two story Frame Dwelling House, No 267 Wabash avenue, together with Barn and the Lot. The House is nearly new and contains twelve rooms, is well finished throughout. A portion of the purchase money may remain on time. For particulars inquire of J. A. WHITAKER, No. 181 South Water street.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—Several fine Residences and unimproved Lots in this city for sale at low figures. Apply at the Real Estate Office of J. P. OLINGER, No. 62 Clark street, Room No. 4.

CITY LOTS AND BLOCKS FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES. One hundred acres in City Lots and Blocks, situated in the Western, Southwestern and Southern parts of this city, are offered at reduced prices by the subscriber. THOMAS STINSON, 28 Dearborn street, (up stairs).

BUSINESS CHANCE.—For Sale the stock, fixtures and good will of a Clothing and Tailoring Establishment doing a close cash business in a neighboring city. The goods will inventory about $6,000, all purchased before the recent rise in prices. A half interest sold to a good practical Cutter preferred. For further particulars inquire of CHAMBERS & LEE, No. 121 Lake street.

GREAT BARGAIN. SHOWMEN ATTENTION! WOLFSTEINBERGER'S GREAT PANORAMA FOR SALE. This Panorama is offered for sale on such terms as to make it an object for Showmen engaged in this business to call and see it. It is the largest and most complete ever exhibited in the United States, and acknowledged by artists to be wonderfully executed. It originally cost the enormous sum of Sixty Thousand Dollars, and was exhibited in London to thousands. The Paintings cover some 75,000 yards of canvas, showing important places visited by tourists in America, Europe and Africa, beginning with Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, and ending with Mount Blanc in Italy. It will be offered at a price that will astonish the purchaser, for the reason that the hard times has thrown it upon the hands of persons unacquainted with exhibitions and incompetent to perform or exhibit it, they desire to place it in hands that will make a fortune. Any further information can be obtained by writing to the undersigned, at Decatur, Ill. A. WEEKS.

FOR SALE, STEAM FLOURING MILLS. Said Mills are situated on a Railroad, about twenty-five miles from Chicago, Ill., with basement, engine room separate, and a well of never failing water in basement to supply engine.

MACHINERY: One fifteen horse power Engine, in good order, with boiler nearly new; two of Baxter's Portable Flouring Mills, in perfect order, with fixtures; one of Baxter's Smutt Mills; one Bolt and Fixtures; together with all of the fixtures with said Mills. A clear title to the same to be given. The above presents rare inducements to any person with small capital wishing to engage in Merchant Flouring Business. The Mill is now running as a Custom Mill, and doing a good business. Address "CLARK," Tribune Office, Chicago, Ill.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE. One of the best stands in the North Division of Chicago. The fixtures are complete and elegant, with a good assortment of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERIES, &C., Suited to a city trade. The location is such that a profitable business can very easily be done. It offers a rare chance to any one wishing to engage in the retail drug business. For particulars apply to LORD & SMITH, 43 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

COAL LANDS.—The subscriber offers for sale at a very low price, about 290 Acres of Land, About eighty-seven miles from Cleveland, Ohio, on the Pittsburgh Railroad. On this land there are several veins of BITUMINOUS COAL, One of which is about four feet thick is now open and being worked. The Coal is of a good quality, being very heavy and solid and therefore very durable, called the Newberry Coal. Coal for shipment is delivered on the pier at Cleveland free of dockage at $1.17 per 2,000 lbs, and is now mined and delivered on Railroad track for $1.00 per 2,000 lbs., and with an outlay of a few hundred dollars this item of cost might be reduced to 80 or 75 cents per ton. Messrs. Burgess & Buckingham, and Miller & Ricketson have used this coal, and are referred to, as is also Mr. George C. Hammond and A. Handy, Esq., of Chicago. E. T. GAYLORD. Cleveland, January 2d, 1862.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A pleasant suit and a single room to rent with board, in a private family, at 142 Wabash avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets.

BOARDING.—A Front Chamber suitable for man and wife, and rooms for single gentlemen, with day board, to be had at 131 State street, second house north of Madison street.

BOARDING.—Two men will find a nice comfortable small sized room, with fire, at 267 Washington street. Room and Board, including fire, $2.50 per week each. An Eastern family.

BOARDING.—Two pleasant front chambers and another room, with board, to be had at 36 Cass street. A few day boarders also wanted.

BOARDING.—Suits of rooms and single rooms can be obtained with Board at 288 State street. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING.—Board and pleasant rooms to be had at reasonable rates at GAGE HOUSE, corner State and Twelfth streets. Day boarders also received. T. A. JACKSON, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms with board may now be had at 49 Van Buren street, third door east of State street.

Proposals.

ARMY SUPPLIES.—Office Chief Commissary Subsistence, District of Cairo. CAIRO, ILL., January 30th, 1862.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, Feb. 15th, 1862, for supplying the troops stationed at this Post and those from the District of Cairo (Cape Girardeau excepted) with Fresh Beef until May 1st, 1862.

The beef to be of good and wholesome quality, in quarters with equal proportion of each (Necks and Shanks to be excluded) and to be delivered to the troops in such quantities and at such times and places as the commanding officers of the troops may direct.

Separate proposals will be received for supplying troops operating from each post or particular division.

Good and sufficient securities will be required for the fulfillment of the contract. Each bid must be accompanied by the guarantee (two responsible persons) that the bidder will (if his bid be accepted) sign the contract.

Bids will be received from those only known to be loyal to the United States, and those to whom the contracts are awarded will be required to sign an agreement, a copy of which may be seen at this office.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all the bids offered.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Beef."

B. DuBERRY, Capt. and C. S. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUBSISTENCE. Office of the Acting Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, Chicago, January 31st, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 6th day of February, 1862, at 12 M., for furnishing Subsistence to the troops at Camp Douglas, at Chicago, Ill.

COMPOSITION OF RATION.

Three fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and a fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef; twenty-two ounces of bread or flour, or one pound hard bread, or one and a fourth pounds of corn meal; and at the rate, to every one hundred rations, of eight quarts of beans or peas, and ten pounds of rice or hominy; ten pounds of green coffee, or eight pounds of roasted and ground coffee, or one and a half pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts vinegar; one pound sperm candles, or one and a fourth pounds adamantine candles, or one and a half pounds of tallow candles; four pounds of soap and two quarts of salt. In addition to the foregoing, there is allowed twice per week one gallon molasses per one hundred rations, and thrice per week an issue of potatoes at the rate of one pound per man.

Fresh beef will be issued as often as four days in seven, at the option of the commanding officer.

The undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals to mention the names of two sufficient securities, and to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Subsistence."

JOHN CHRISTOPHER, A. A. C. of U. S. Army, Office 151 Dearborn st.

Meeting of Stockholders.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, Chicago, January 8th, 1862.

Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company, will be held in Chicago at the Office of the Company, corner of Lake and Clark streets, on TUESDAY, February 11th, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other matters as may be presented. A. S. DOWNS, Secretary.

General Notices.

$5 REWARD—DOG LOST.—A Newfoundland Pup, about six months old, black with the exception of feet, tip of tail and a stripe on his forehead and breast. The above reward will be paid upon delivery of said dog to the Tribune Office, 51 Clark street, or for information that will lead to his recovery.

KEROSENE OIL LIGHTS DON'T FREEZE UP.—We can attach our Lamps to Gas Fixtures at a very small expense and you can get twice the amount of light for the same amount of money at MERRILL & ROBINSON'S, Randolph street.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS OF DEEDS, and other writings, taken for every State and Territory of the United States, by FRED. [illegible], General Commissioner and Notary.

$30.000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS, Purchased in New York in December last, is now offered at INVOICE PRICES. TERMS:—One-half cash, and balance in good farming lands or city property, well located, at their cash value. The stock may be divided into lots to suit purchasers. Address Post Office Drawer 6221, Chicago, Illinois.

A FINE CHANCE FOR ANY one to buy a full set of Furniture, one Stewart's Cooking Stove, full sets of China Crockery, valued at $500 to $600. This is a rare chance for any one to buy an ENTIRE FITTING OUT for housekeeping and pay for it in board. For any further information call at 123 Dearborn street, near Madison.

WANTED—At the Tribune Job Rooms orders for Job Printing of all kinds, which will be executed on short notice, at cheap rates, and in the best style of the art.

ATTENTION MILITARY.—Pay day has come, and E. R. BOWEN, 20 Clark street, (up-stairs) is ready to sell SWORDS of all kinds, SASHES, BUGLES, SHOULDER STRAPS, CAPS and GLOVES, CHEAPER THAN EVER, And takes United States Treasury Notes at Par. Genuine Rosenthal Military Goods just received.

TO JEWELERS, SILVERSMITHS, and all others working in Gold and Silver. Send your Sweeps, Washings, Polishings, &c., to the Gold and Silver Refinery of LOUIS LEOPOLD, where the full value will be promptly and correctly made. Best New York, Philadelphia or Boston references given.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. Fairbanks & Greenleaf. NO. 172 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

VAULTS AND OUT-HOUSES cleaned very cheap, by JOHN MASON, 31 North Clark street.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 6 o'clock. Curtain rises at 7½.

Engagement of the celebrated Authoress and Actress MATILDA HERON, Who will present to a Chicago audience her NEW AND ORIGINAL HOME PLAY, which has been stamped by the applause and enthusiasm of the crowds who have witnessed it in Boston to be the GREAT SUCCESS OF MODERN TIMES.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 4th, will be presented for the second time in Chicago, THE BELLE OF THE SEASON; OR, FINDING THE LEVEL.

The play will be presented with every regard to a perfect mise en scene, appropriate scenery, including a grand view of Niagara Falls by Moonlight, By J. W. Whytal, in which will be presented the new and beautiful effect of the Rising of the Mist. MAGNIFICENT FURNITURE AND APPOINTMENTS procured from the establishment of F. Porter, Thayer, No. 165 Lake street, and D. B. Fisk, No. 93 and 95 Lake street.

Florence Upperton, Matilda Heron; Edwin Rust, Mr. Myers; Molly Bardtoll, Miss Jennie Rosser; Tom Laker, Mr. McVicker.

The performance will conclude with a GRAND DANCE BY MISS JENNIE NIGHT.

BRYAN HALL. Monday, Feb. 3d, AND FOLLOWING EVENINGS. Second Week of the Splendid Success and EXTRAORDINARY MAGIC TRIUMPH —OF— PROFESSOR ANDERSON, PROFESSOR ANDERSON, PROFESSOR ANDERSON, PROFESSOR ANDERSON. GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. A Plethora of Novelties! The unaccountable Clairvoyance of MISS ANDERSON, Forming the SENSATION OF CHICAGO. It will be repeated every evening. No one can discover the modus operandi. Convalescence and reappearance of MISS FLORA ANDERSON. The Great Bio-Dynamic Experiment, or the MYSTERY OF THE ROPES, BY MR. J. H. ANDERSON, JR. Remember the Last Six Nights. Day Performance Saturday, Feb. 8th, at 3 P. M. Doors open each evening at 7¼. Commence at 8. Admission 25 Cents. Children 25 Cents. Reserved Seats to be had at the box-office daily from 10 until 1. To oblige Professor Anderson, the horse cars will run after the entertainment, and also the Blue Island and Canal street omnibusses.

RETURNED FROM THE WAR. THE GREAT WESTERN BAND Having returned from the war, and increased the number of their members with the best artists of the West, will be happy to receive orders from their friends and the public in general, at their office, Room No. 14, Kingsbury Block, on Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn streets.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night for Scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars. Post Office Box 1662.

Wanted.

WANTED—A competent Book-Keeper. Salary moderate. Address, with references, Box 2499, Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—An experienced Lady wishes a situation in some respectable family as Housekeeper or Seamstress, and is qualified to take charge of children if required. Address Post Office Box 2281, stating real name and address. References given and required.

WANTED—To Exchange five thousand dollars worth of Liquors, one thousand dollars worth of Cigars, two dozen good Sewing Machines, for improved Farms or well located lands in Iowa, Illinois or Wisconsin. Also, city property and good notes will be received in exchange. Twenty or twenty-five per cent. cash will be required down. The above stock to be exchanged in lots to suit customers. Address Post Office Box 3281, Chicago.

WANTED—To Exchange a $1,000 Mortgage, due on the 25th day of July, 1862, secured on a good farm in Iowa, 80 acres of Pine Land in Michigan, and two fine lots with improvements, located at Garden Prairie, Ill., AND SOME CASH, for a stock of Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, or other Merchandise. Apply at Merchandise Exchange Office, No. 102 Washington street, Room No. 8, or address Post Office Box 218, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—By a good business man, a position in some good house, where he can make himself generally useful. Wholesale Grocery, or Commission preferred, having been engaged in that business for the last six years. Would have no objection to travel. Good reference given. Address "G," Box 3104, with name and place of interview.

WANTED—To exchange, 240 acres of Land in Wisconsin, and some cash, for a stock of Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, or Clothing. Address "T. B. A.," Tribune office, Chicago.

WANTED—A medium sized House, completely furnished for house-keeping, till the 1st of May next, or furnished rooms in a private house where a private table will be furnished. Address P. O. Box 6186.

WANTED—To rent, sell or exchange for a stock of goods, a Hotel in Kewanee, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. The house has been lately finished and fronts 50 feet on two sides and is three stories high. To the purchaser a great bargain will be given. Address the undersigned at Sparland, Marshall County, Illinois. E. R. HURLBUT.

WANTED—A Furnished Room, or suit of rooms, centrally located. Address Post Office Box 848, Chicago.

WANTED—To buy 2,000 Deer Skins, in lots not less than 100, for which the highest market price will be paid. Address Post Office Drawer 5682.

WANTED—To Exchange three Horses, one Light Democratic Wagon, one Single Harness and one Sleigh, for House and Lot or Lots, or would exchange for some well improved Farm, and would be willing to pay the difference in cash. Address Post Office Box 4164.

WANTED—To Trade one-third of forty acres of land situated near BRIGHTON FAIR GROUNDS, Outside of City Limits, for a desirable Residence Lot or House and Lot in the city. South side preferred, east of State street. Difference paid in cash. Address "EXCHANGE," Drawer 6155, Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—A few more able bodied men will be received in the 18th Reg't Infantry, U. S. A. Suit of rifle uniforms furnished on joining, also good board and lodging. Time of enlistment only three years and the highest pay and bounty provided. Apply to CAPTAIN [illegible], Commanding, No. [illegible] street, under the Sherman House.

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 80 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Post Office Box 1879. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance.

WANTED—To all Seeking Employment.—Wanted, an Agent to canvass every town and county in the Northwest. Business appropriate to the times. Every man employed is doing well. Send for a Circular, giving full particulars, enclosing a three-cent stamp, to J. H. JOHNSON, corner of State and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4253.

COOPER WANTED.—Steady work for one year, will be given to a good steady Cooper, to make Butter Tubs and Pork Barrels. Apply to R. W. WATERMAN, Wilmington, Ill.

BEES WAX WANTED.—Parties having BEES WAX, In large or small quantities, will find a cash purchaser by addressing, stating price, KING & OWENS, Commission Merchants, No. 11 Lasalle street.

PARTNER WANTED—With a cash capital of from $5,000 to $10,000 in a retail dry goods business, already established. A splendid store and excellent opportunity for a good business man. The best of reference given and required. Address Box 466. The business will be conducted for cash both in purchasing and selling.

BUGGY WANTED.—Any one having a first-class second-hand Top Buggy, in good repair, can find a cash customer by addressing Post-Office Box 4165, Chicago.

TWO HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED.—Agents wanted in every town of the United States to sell J. Kohler's new improved machine for Cutting Ladies Dresses, Boys' Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $5 to $8 per day. For particulars inquire of J. KOHLER, Office, No. 6 Metropolitan Block, or address P. O. Box 3303, Chicago, Ill.

BRANCH FROM BROADWAY, NEW YORK.—All of Lloyd's Great Military Maps —AT— MANUFACTURERS PRICES. Agents, male or female, can make $5 per day selling Lloyd's Great Steel Plate Military Map and Gazetteer of the fifteen Southern States, worth $10—price 50 cents. Lloyd's $100,000 Steel Plate, Topographical Map of Virginia, five feet square. This is the only Map used by Gen. McClellan—worth $20—price 50 cents. Lloyd's official Steel Plate Map of Missouri—worth $5—price 25 cents. Lloyd's $5 Railroad Map of America—100,000 copies of which have already been sold—price 25 cents. Any one ordering either of these Maps can have their money returned if not satisfied. Maps sent any where on receipt of price in stamps or money, and two cents to pay postage. Address J. DIXON, Jr., 114 Dearborn street, Chicago, Manufacturers Agent. P. O. Box 2532. Agents will be supplied at large discounts. Maps warranted. Send $1.50 for samples. Also, the best Map of Kentucky in existence. Colored in Counties, four feet square. Price 25 cents. Pocket form, $2.00. Sent anywhere by mail. THE WEST MUST NOW BE SENT TO THIS OFFICE.

Evidence of the Correctness of Lloyd's Maps:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Springfield, Dec. 11th, 1862.

J. DIXON, JR., Chicago, Ill.:

SIR:—I return you my thanks for the copy of "Lloyd's Great Military Map of the Fifteen Southern States." It is undoubtedly a very valuable publication, being accurate and useful. I think very highly of it. I remain, very respectfully, RICHARD YATES, Gov.

To Rent.

TO RENT—New and second hand PIANOS. A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, No. 99 Clark street.

TO RENT—A Store with Dwelling over it. An excellent location for city or country trade. Also, very desirable rooms for small families, corner Grand and Fulton streets, West Division. Apply to J. F. NORTON, 150 Washington street, office No. 6.

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS. TO RENT—New and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up-stairs), near Clark street.

CLARK'S INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL. For coarse or fine clothing. Designed to supersede indelible ink of all kinds. See notice from the Scientific American and New York Press. For sale by E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass.

TO PRINTERS.—A RARE CHANCE.—A Cap Hand Press for sale. Also, a case of Labor Saving [illegible]. Address W. H. RAND, Tribune Office, Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

Daily delivered in city, per year	$8.00
Daily delivered in city, per week	.15
Daily to mail subscribers, per year	7.00
Daily to mail subscribers, per six months	4.00
Tri-Weekly, per year	4.00
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's, $1.00)	1.50
" 3 copies	4.00
" 5 copies	6.00
" 10 copies	10.00
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club	20.00

Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.

Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1862.

Back Numbers Wanted.

Six files are wanted at this office of the issues of the Daily TRIBUNE for the 8th, 19th, and 23rd of December, 1861. Any person forwarding the same to our counting room will confer a favor.

THE TRUTH IN A NUTSHELL.

"*I firmly believe God is protracting this war, and giving us Manassas and Bethel defeats for the sole purpose of arousing this Nation and driving it to the desperation of doing justice. Dare to kill slavery and the war will end.*"—Gen. Lane's Leavenworth Speech.

CHICAGO PORK TRADE.

The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, during the past week amounted to 43,927, against 64,119 the week previous. The receipts during the corresponding week in 1860 and 1861 compare as follows:

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Live, No.	25,904	5,379	3,597
Dressed, No.	18,023	11,355	2,808
Total, No.	43,927	16,734	6,405

The shipments of Hogs during the last week were 19,318—leaving upwards of 24,000 for the packers.

The following table shows the prices of Hogs, live and dressed, and of Hog product in this market yesterday, compared with the prices on the corresponding date in 1861:

	Feb. 4, '62.	Feb. 4, '61.
Live Hogs	$2.27½@2.62½	$5.00@5.40
Dressed Hogs	2.70@3.00	6.00@6.30
Mess Pork	9.75@10.00	16.00@16.25
Bulk Sides, p'k'd	0.03⅝@0.04	0.08@0.08¼
Shoulders "	0.00@0.02⅝	0.06¼@0.06⅜
Cumb. Middles	0.00@0.04¼	0.07½@0.08
Long Boneless "	0.00@0.04¼	0.09@
Long Rib "	0.00@0.04¼	0.08½@
Prime Lard	0.06¼@0.06½	0.09¼@0.09¾

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The receipts and shipments of flour, grain, live stock &c., during the past week were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, brl	26,495	16,094
Wheat, bu	143,479	2,531
Corn, bu	78,597	171
Oats, bu	11,467	1,410
Rye, bu	14,330	
Barley, bu	4,260	2,299
[illegible], lbs	71,980	45,549
[illegible], brls	1,660	1,947
Cut Meats, lbs	408,109	2,022,193
Lard, lbs	1,981,186	1,946,633
Tallow, lbs	10,534	232,304
Live Hogs, No.	25,904	10,147
Dressed Hogs, No.	18,023	3,171
Beef Cattle, No	2,342	434

The following table shows the receipts of leading articles since Jan. 1, to date for three years:

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Flour, brls	116,971	113,059	37,780
Wheat, bu	671,923	689,988	252,944
Corn, bu	529,650	772,835	671,979
Oats, bu	68,098	44,253	128,961
Rye, bu	64,706	43,732	16,399
Barley, bu	53,244	45,652	45,686
[illegible], lbs	226,364	300,635	521,805
[illegible], brls	19,951	5,064	5,773
Cut Meats, lbs	861,058	2,011,589	2,182,681
Lard, lbs	5,414,127	1,725,247	1,191,069
Tallow, lbs	67,604	62,790	10,225
Live Hogs, No	134,496	56,029	15,057
Dressed Hogs, No	95,194	86,400	84,798
Beef Cattle, No	12,909	10,551	5,835

THE ANACONDA.

[illegible] reasons that have transpired within the knowledge of our readers, we have come to entertain a small esteem for the anaconda as available for war purposes. [illegible] elephants have done good [illegible], and the "huge earth shaking beast" [illegible] terror as well as armed men into opposing ranks. But anacondas have [illegible] developed any such traits or those of parallel utility. It is [illegible] not over choice of its food, easily gorged, and when gorged, becomes the very emblem of inactivity and [illegible]. The urchin with his hatchet may fearlessly assail the torpid mass. Once [illegible] of an anaconda gorged with a [illegible] greatly to the terror and dismay of [illegible] English keeper. The blanket was [illegible] over, and swallowed, even while a [illegible] and tender goat stood waiting for breakfast. Actually the anaconda [illegible] its own bedding, and was not [illegible] account thereafter; died in short, [illegible] such slow degrees that the mournful proprietors only knew by the [illegible] smell when torpidity passed into [illegible]. Had a coroner's jury sat upon [illegible] Constrictor, the verdict must have "died of a blanket."

[illegible] this reason again we do not feel con[illegible] with the Anaconda War simile. It [illegible] a cold chill to think of this very [illegible] of the anaconda gorged with its [illegible]. And as we write the word boa, [illegible] our pen is entangled in the [illegible] similarity of the words—war [illegible], sounds so nearly alike. Is it [illegible] that the similarity is not ominous? [illegible] if our anaconda should be gorged [illegible] blanket, and owe its torpidity to [illegible] of army clothing swallowed? [illegible] the war constrictor—no, boa con[illegible]—there we are again at the confu[illegible] terms: we mean, of course, the [illegible], was doing this very thing, the [illegible] paying the bills and looking [illegible] the war grew torpid on their [illegible] gorged with the very supplies we [illegible] taxed for long after the anaconda [illegible] a dead failure on our hands. We [illegible] anaconda less than all the beasts in [illegible], and we like it the less as we [illegible] it. We shall remember it [illegible] a blanket and did not accom[illegible] [illegible] thereafter. We dislike to [illegible] simile remind us that our anaconda [illegible] just this thing.

The *Journal* has searched the files of [illegible] to find an editorial "advocating emancipation by force of arms—[illegible] slaves of the loyal Union men as well [illegible] rebels," but thus far in vain. After [illegible] over at least fifty TRIBUNE articles [illegible] the confiscation of slaves of rebels [illegible] more, it finally settled down on [illegible] touching Lane's expedition, [illegible] as follows:

"[illegible] going forth is a harbinger of better re[illegible] drawn his sword against rebellion, in [illegible] of Liberty, and under that sign the pop[illegible] foretells that victory will follow the [illegible] borne by his column."

[illegible] on in the same article, the TRIBUNE [illegible]:

"[illegible] insurgent States will be restored to the free States. The decree is entered. The [illegible]! Lane leads the right wing of [illegible] of Union and Freedom. No slave will [illegible] air where his flag waves; and every [illegible] will be invited to uphold the red, white [illegible] in whatever way he can render the Union service."

[illegible] is there to sustain the *Journal's* asser[illegible] these detached sentences? We under[illegible] that Lane was going down through Arkansas and Louisiana. These are the [illegible] States to which the article refers. [illegible] *Journal* knows of any "loyal slave[illegible] in those rebel States, it has informa[illegible] which has been denied to us. If any [illegible] be found, of course we except them [illegible] application of the rule that applies [illegible].

[illegible] on this very subject, the President [illegible] to Gen. Lane, in the White House, in [illegible] of Senator Pomeroy and several [illegible] gentlemen,

"[illegible] rebel States having, by their own in[illegible], abolished slavery *in all its relations* [illegible] *Government by repudiating our protection*, [illegible] no claim on us for fugitives, and that [illegible] the United States *cannot return them*, [illegible] *the military or civil arm, without ex*[illegible]."

[illegible] conclusion the President said he had [illegible] deliberate thought."

[illegible] TRIBUNE took this very ground months [illegible] above conversation occurred, and [illegible] from which the *Journal* quotes, was [illegible] with the knowledge that the President [illegible] used such language a few days be[illegible].

[illegible] some loyal slaveholders in the [illegible] States that have not seceded. There [illegible] in Eastern Tennessee, but there [illegible] any slaves there, which accounts [illegible] loyalty; and there are scattered [illegible] other parts of the South here and [illegible] slave-holder who has some affection [illegible] Union; but as a general rule in the [illegible] States, a slave-holder and a traitor [illegible] the same thing. If all the slaves of

VOLUM[illegible]

[illegible] the rebels were co[illegible] slaves will be so f[illegible] there need be no dis[illegible] done with them. It [illegible] purchase their free[illegible] no disturbance to le[illegible]. But why multiply [illegible] we have reiterated [illegible] Sumter? The pro-sla[illegible] is patent on the surf[illegible] all its readers. It [illegible] the semi-secession [illegible] with venom toward [illegible] *rapport* with the *Tim*[illegible] gether" quite affection[illegible] dom loving TRIBUNE [illegible] of both are aimed. [illegible] extent and no more.

A Charge[illegible]

The disorganizers in [illegible] their schemes seek to [illegible] State administration, [illegible] Gov. Yates has used hi[illegible] power for partizan pro[illegible] field *Journal* of Mond[illegible] this assertion in the [illegible] pared list, which show[illegible] appointed as Colonel[illegible] seven Democrats and [illegible] with seven of unknow[illegible] tendered the appointm[illegible] prominent men in the [illegible] have declined the same.

The *Journal* fai[illegible] tempt to sustain its [illegible] TRIBUNE is opposed to [illegible] of the Government." [illegible] tences torn from their [illegible] torture them into shape [illegible] tion, but in vain. The [illegible] are certainly as intellig[illegible] that sheet, and underst[illegible] words just as well. Let [illegible] headed "Taxed for the [illegible] and permit its readers to [illegible] clusions. The article is [illegible] but little space. It is at [illegible] comment it pleases, so th[illegible] see what the TRIBUNE [illegible] will not do this. It ha[illegible] honesty to do it. It sui[illegible] to misrepresent and villi[illegible].

Who killed Zolli[illegible] go down to history with [illegible] the honors. Doubtless [illegible] Fry, and yet as he fired [illegible] his possession of the hor[illegible] that three or four wound[illegible] Zollicoffer's body, all of [illegible] made by musket balls. [illegible] through his heart was [illegible]. The pistol ball struck hi[illegible] lip.

The Chicago *Journ*[illegible] being called a pro-slaver[illegible] simple remedy that will [illegible] application to it of [illegible] opposing the anti-slavery [illegible] cating pro-slavery doctri[illegible] and hypocritical guise [illegible]. Nobody ever thinks of [illegible] pro-slavery paper.

The Waupun (W[illegible] gentleman from Illinois [illegible] charge of the Wisconsin [illegible] term of ten years, furnish[illegible] feed and clothe the prison[illegible] ing terms: $15,000 the fi[illegible] second year, $5,000 the t[illegible] that to make the prison pa[illegible] provements in and around [illegible] made at the expense of the [illegible].

The medication of [illegible] Havana has been going [illegible] some time past, and the [illegible] issued an order prohibiting [illegible] quinine and opium to Cuba [illegible] seems that immense quanti[illegible] recently from New York [illegible] destination of which is the [illegible].

There will be a rush [illegible] Washington at once. The [illegible] beyond measure to know [illegible] are to be appointed in the [illegible] to read and return letters [illegible] for Tabitha Ann.

Latest news from [illegible] reports the roads drying [illegible] places in good order alre[illegible] be glad to find a hard road [illegible] an enemy before them and [illegible] vance.

The citizens of Gree[illegible] just voted for an imposition [illegible] the extension of the Chi[illegible] western Railroad line from [illegible] Bay.

The steamer Com. P[illegible] nati, last Monday, with two [illegible] nance and ninety tons of [illegible].

What's in a N[illegible]

Bunker's Hill has stood [illegible] though the fight was not [illegible] and "Mill Spring" will be [illegible] scene of Zollicoffer's defeat [illegible] that the battle was fought [illegible] that place. Useless will be [illegible] reporters to change the name [illegible] *Journal's* correspondent is [illegible] gether new spot, though th[illegible] half a score of names present[illegible]. The battle did not come [illegible] Cross Roads," as a Somerset [illegible] It was at Logan's Fields, [illegible] from Webb's Cross Roads. [illegible] main road from Columbia [illegible] miles from the latter and for[illegible] former place. From Logan's [illegible] rectly south to the crossing [illegible] That road runs directly throu[illegible] tifications on the north side [illegible] land. The distance from Lo[illegible] Spring is ten miles. The batt[illegible] fore be called Logan's Fields.

Forney's Alexandria [illegible] has a good word to say for F[illegible] alry Regiment, as follows:

The officers of the 8th Illinois [illegible] to be a fine, gentlemanly set of [illegible] regiment contains some of the [illegible] specimens of Western men, or [illegible] that we have yet seen. We are [illegible] that the men of this regiment [illegible] the average of citizens in mass[illegible] many of them having been [illegible] some of our leading institutions [illegible] If, in addition to all this, the C[illegible] airy only behaves as well [illegible] Pennsylvania Regiment, [illegible] esteem of the residents of Al[illegible] uniform good conduct ever [illegible] stationed here, we shall be [illegible] to chronicle the departure of [illegible] em troopers.

A Washington dispatch [illegible] York *Herald* of Saturday says:

Two sutlers, William DeC[illegible] Glarry, who for some time pa[illegible] nishing supplies to Stockton [illegible] Michigan regiment, in Gen. F[illegible] division, were to-day brought [illegible] turn. Finding that the soldiers [illegible] ing supplies of liquor from [illegible] source, Major Davis made an [illegible] their establishment and stock [illegible] large supply of whisky, he [illegible] thousand dollars in counterf[illegible] they had been industriously [illegible] the men. The entire stock of [illegible] fiscated, which, with two horses [illegible] ons, is estimated at ten thou[illegible] value. Most of the counterfei[illegible] the Marion City Bank, which [illegible]

Is not the following [illegible] cut from the *World's* Washi[illegible] Saturday, a reason why you sh[illegible] proposed trip to Washington [illegible] not concern you, you may pa[illegible]

The number of applicants [illegible] cies in the departments of m[illegible] is almost without a parallel. [illegible] members are literally over[illegible] ravenous office seekers, beseig[illegible] doors of the Capitol, their priv[illegible] the streets, at the department[illegible] their way to church. This [illegible] casioned by the passion for [illegible] aries and emoluments (reduc[illegible] der the new laws) are hardly [illegible] livelihood in this city of h[illegible] rents, and poor accommodation[illegible]

The troops are rapid[illegible] State camps of instruction. [illegible] Camp Douglas in this city will [illegible] stragglers remaining. Of C[illegible] Springfield, the Springfield *Jou*[illegible]

The old camp grounds are [illegible] deserted—one company of [illegible] the 32d, but not allowed to [illegible] regiment; being all that [illegible] pany of the 10th cavalry left [illegible] day for Quincy, as escort for [illegible] belonging to that regiment. [illegible] through the city excited much [illegible] long cavalcade of mounted [illegible] and army wagons, calling out [illegible] course of spectators.